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THE

Berks, Bucks & Oxon Archæological Journal

Published in connection with the following Societies:

The Berkshire Archæological Society
The Newbury District Field Club
The Oxford Ladies' Archæological and Brass-rubbing Society
The Windsor and Eton Scientific and Archæological Society

The Journal is Published Half-Yearly

EDITED BY

REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.
Rector of Barkham; Fellow of R. Hist. Soc.; Hon. Sec. of the Berks Archæological Society

AND

JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE

PUBLISHED FOR THE BERKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
BY BASIL BLACKWELL, BROAD STREET, OXFORD

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NOTE.—For Inglesham Church (fig. 70) read Eaton Hastings Church.

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Fig. 1. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

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Fig. 2. FROM THE SOUTH.

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Fig. 3. INTERIOR LOOKING EAST.

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Fig. 4. CHANCEL ARCH AND SOUTH CHANCEL WINDOW.

LITTLE COXWELL CHURCH.

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Fig. 5 THE CHANCEL ARCH

LITTLE COXWELL CHURCH.

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Fig. 6. THE NAVE LOOKING WEST.

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Fig. 7. PORTION OF OLD CHANCEL SCREEN.

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Fig. 8. THE NAVE ROOF.

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Fig. 9. THE FONT.

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Fig. 10. THE NORTH DOORWAY.

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Fig. 11. THE SOUTH DOORWAY.

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Fig. 13. THE TITHE BARN FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

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Fig. 16. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

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Fig. 17. FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

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Fig. 22. BRASSES OF WILLIAM AND JOAN MARYS.

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Fig. 23. THE NORTH DOORWAY.

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Fig. 24. THE NORTH PORCH.

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Fig. 25. THE TOWER.

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Fig. 26. FROM THE SOUTH.

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Fig. 27. INTERIOR OF CHANCEL.

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Fig. 28. INTERIOR LOOKING EAST.

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Fig. 29. THE SOUTH DOORWAY.

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Fig. 30. THE SOUTH PORCH.

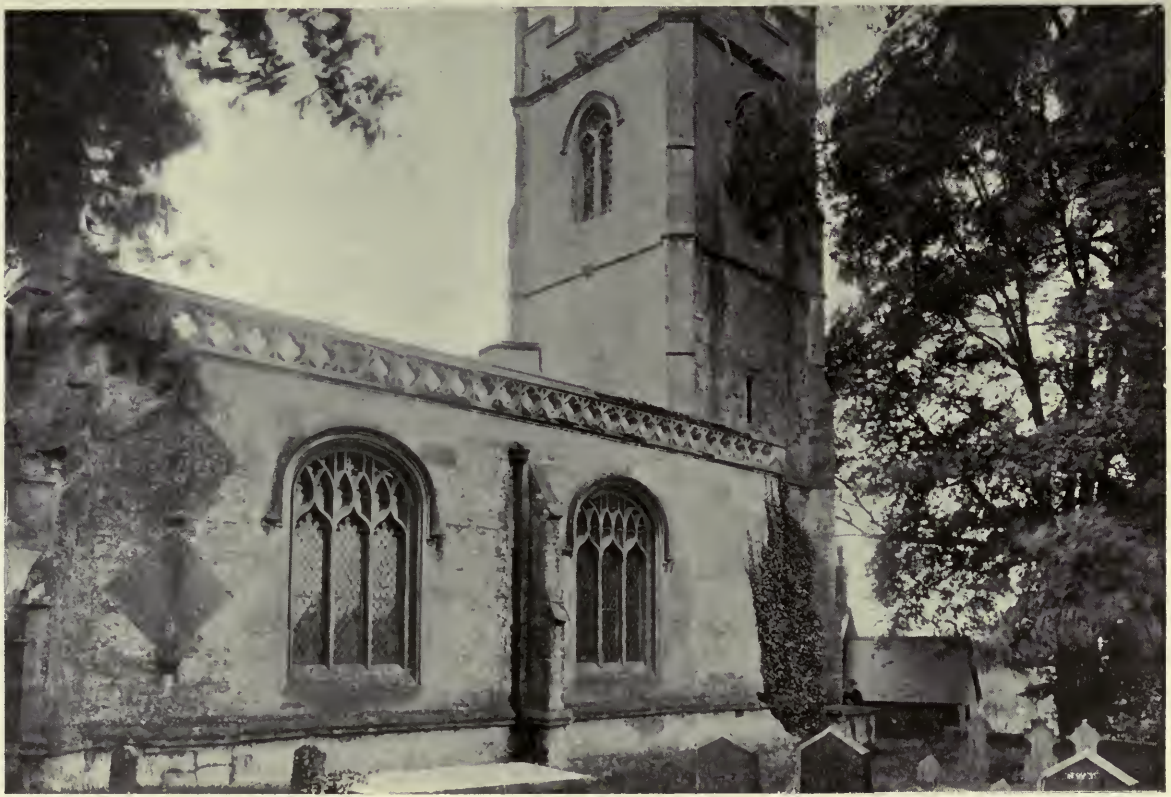

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Fig. 31. THE TOWER AND NORTH AISLE.

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Fig. 32. THE WEST DOORWAY.

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The Berks, Bucks and Oxon
Archæological Journal

An Architectural Account of the Churches of Great and Little Coxwell, Coleshill, Inglesham, Buscot and Eaton Hastings

By Charles E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A. (President).

Communicated to the Berkshire Archælogical Society, November 12th, 1919.

AS I have stated before, I am anxious, as far as lies in my power, to justify my honourable position of President of the Berkshire Archæological Society, by bringing to the notice of the members the architectural features of the majority of the churches in the county, and with the aid of the lantern to spend an hour in visiting selected groups in various parts of Berkshire. Last year we were in the eastern division. To-day I propose to deal with a series of churches, small but interesting, in the extreme western portion of the county, on the border of the Cotswold Hills between Faringdon, Highworth and Lechlade, on the Upper Thames.

Starting from Faringdon, if time permits, the fine church there should be first inspected. It was presented to Beaulieu Abbey, as part of its original endowment by King John, and the architectural details prove it to have been built just about that time, *viz.* the end of the twelfth century. It has unfortunately been too liberally restored, but still retains much interesting work of the transitional Norman period, notably the chancel, the tower arches, north and south doorways, and other details.

There are several monuments to the Untons and other distinguished members of Faringdon families.

Our first objective, rather over a mile from Faringdon, is the little church or chapel of St. Mary at Little Coxwell (Fig. 1). This is a hamlet in the parish of Faringdon, and its ecclesiastical history is bound up with that of the mother church. The chapel is small and of simple design (Fig. 2), consisting of nave with south porch, and chancel, and a bellcote on the east gable of the nave. Ie seems to be mainly of the transitional Norman period, the bellcote being added in the thirteenth century, and the windows being insertions of the later styles. It has been restored some years ago, the east window of the chancel, chancel roof, and a window on the north side of nave being new, and unfortunately the screen, which was in perfect condition in 1850, has been removed, and a portion of it incorporated in a gallery at the west end.

Taking up our position in the chancel (Fig. 3), we note the east window as being new in the Decorated style, having taken the place of a square-headed window of late date. On the north side is a large cinquefoiled niche of the Decorated period, and on the south a smaller niche with cinquefoiled canopy and within rectangular frame of fifteenth century date. The east window on the south side is of two lights of the Decorated period, with segmental-headed containing arch, while the west is a four-light (Fig. 4), square-headed, divided by a cross transom, and with the upper part separated into two twolight arched compartments. It is an elegant example of late fifteenth century date. There is a rounded trefoil-headed piscina in the south wall below the eastern of the two windows. The chancel arch (Fig. 5) is obtusely pointed transitional Norman, with grooved and chamfered hoodmould, plain order, and grooved and chamfered abacus, continued as a stringcourse to the north and south walls on the chancel side. On the nave side is a plain hoodmould. The piers are plain. On north of nave is a new window in the Decorated style. On the south is a three-light segmental-headed Perpendicular window, and to the west of the doorway a two-light of Decorated date. The west window (Fig. 6) has three trefoil-headed lancets within single containing arch, and with fluted moulding to arch and jambs. The cornice of the old chancel screen (Fig. 7), with rich carving of fruit and

flowers, is now carried along the top of a gallery at the west end. The nave roof (Fig. 8) is very good Decorated high-pitched with tie beams, chamfered and cinque-foiled arches to the principals, as at Ipsden in Oxfordshire. The font (Fig. 9) is a plain octagonal bowl on a slender stem, and is of late Decorated or early Perpendicular date. There is a small arched recess for the stoup by the south doorway. There is a very nice brass candelabra with the following inscription: 'Deo trino et Uni Richardus Peers Hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius Humilissime Offert Ann. Dni. 1729.'

The north doorway (Fig. 10), now opening to modern vestry, is Norman, square-headed, with plain chamfered order to the head and jambs on the interior side, and a roll moulding along the head and down the jambs on the exterior side. The south doorway (Fig. 11) within a porch is fine late Norman, semi-circular headed, with chamfered hoodmould and eleven large oblong billets on the chamfer, roll on angle of the arch, carried through the abacus, and down the jambs to the ground. The abacus is grooved with hollow below, and is rounded off as a frame to the roll moulding. There are some votive crosses on the jambs. The outer arch of the porch is four centred Perpendicular, with grooved label on head terminations and two fluted orders to arch and jambs with hollow between. There is a small single light window on east side of porch. The three-light Perpendicular window on south of nave has a label terminating on large heads. The four-light Perpendicular window on south of chancel has the label terminating on a head and shield. The Decorated window also has a hoodmould above. The south chancel doorway (Fig. 12) is late Norman semi-circular headed, with grooved and chamfered hoodmould, arch, abacus, and jambs. The bellcôte on the east gable of the nave has two plain arched divisions with quatrefoil above within a triangular pediment capped by a cross and is of the Early English period. There is a large buttress supporting the east gable of the roof, both on north and south sides. The church is built of stone, but the north, south and west walls of nave are coated with roughcast. The orientation of the chancel is to the north of that of the nave. The interior dimensions are as follows:—

Nave, 41 ft. by 15 ft. 10 in.

Chancel, 23 ft. by 15 ft. 10 in.

A drive or walk of about a mile will bring us to Great Coxwell. This is described as being in early times a royal demesne, and the manor was granted by King John to his new foundation of Beaulieu Abbey, which continued to hold it till the dissolution of the monastery, when it was granted to the Morys family, who had farmed the land under the Abbey. The splendid tithe barn (Fig. 13), remains as evidence of the abundant provision which had to be made for storing the produce of the monastic property in the district. The barn (Fig. 14), which belongs to the decorated period, is built of stone and has lofty entrances at one end (modern), and to the projecting transepts on either side, with well-moulded arches to the doorways. The windows are simply narrow oblong slits, and there are numerous small square holes, query for pigeons or ventilation. There are buttresses at intervals, and the roofs are high pitched. There are the lower portions of crosses on the gables. Within, the barn is divided by upright timbers (Fig. 15) supporting the tie beams into a nave and aisles, and the interior view is very grand and impressive. The dimensions are given in Murray's Guide as 152½ ft. by 38½ ft. interior measurement; it rises 51 ft. to the ridge, and has walls 4 ft. thick. The same authority informs us that 'on the east is a fine porch with a tallat in which the monks are said to have slept at harvest time. The floor is beaten mud, and the roof heavy Stonesfield slate. Close to it is an Elizabethan farmhouse.'

Some distance away is the Parish Church of St. Giles' (Fig. 16), a very interesting edifice in the Early English style. Some windows have been inserted during the Decorated period, and the tower was added late in the fifteenth century. It consists of a west tower (Fig. 17) have with north porch and chancel. It is built of stone and probably was constructed and restored from time to time under the supervision of the monks of Beaulieu, who were the Patrons of the Living. Starting our survey in the interior of the chancel, we first notice the east window (Fig. 18), composed of three lofty trefoil-headed lancets within a containing arch with chamfered head. There is a large plain niche on either side, and below a trefoil ogee-headed recess, concealed by the modern reredos. On the north side are two widely splayed lancets, and on the south a two-light late Decorated window with sixfoil in the head. There is a plain

sedile in the sill of the window, and to the east an elegant piscina with cinquefoiled canopy, stone shelf and quatrefoil basin. On the south side near the west end is a plain lancet brought down to form a lowside window. The lower part is not glazed, and has iron bars, protected by a modern shutter. There is a seat in the splay of the window. The roof is wagon shaped. There was a stone bench on each side of the chancel returned at the west end, but this has disappeared. The chancel arch (Fig. 19) is late Early English or Decorated, with two chamfered orders, the outer continued down the jambs to the ground, the inner supported on shafts, terminating on corbels, that on the north on a small head.

In the nave (Fig. 20) are two lancet windows on the north side. On the south is a two-light segmental-headed Perpendicular window, then a three-light squareheaded window probably of the same date, and then to the west of the former doorway a two light Decorated window (Fig. 21), with very nice foliated containing arch, terminating on heads. There are some small fragments of old glass. At the west end on this side is a modern three-light window to the gallery. The nave roof is wagon-shaped and with tie beams. The tower arch is Perpendicular with hoodmould and two fluted orders. The west window is similar to the east with three trefoil headed lancets within a single containing arch. There are semi-circular heads to the north and south doorways on the interior side. The font has large plain octagonal bowl and stem. The doorways to the rood loft staircase, the upper one blocked up, remain on the south side of the chancel arch. On the floor are two brasses (Fig. 22), (1) of a civilian with long robe, large purse, and the hands clasped on the breast. Below him are two sons, and facing them one daughter, and the inscription—

'Here lieth Willm Morys sūtime fermer of Cokyswell
on whose soule Ihu have mercy. amen.'

(2) of a lady with long robe, kerchief round her head, hands clasped on breast, and the following inscription—

'Here lieth Johane the wyf of Willm Morys
on whole soule ihu have mercy, amen.'

This William Morys was tenant to the monks of Beaulieu, and after the dissolution of the Abbey, received a grant of the Manor. The date of the brasses is about 1500.

The north doorway (Fig. 23) within a porch is plain Early English, with the half-round on the hoodmould, and chamfered arch and jambs. The door is ancient, probably fifteenth century, with rich panelling, unfortunately much weatherworn. The seat on either side of the porch still remains. The outer arch of the porch (Fig. 24) is of very massive timber, and mainly of the fifteenth century. There is a pretty little sanctus bell-cote on the east gable of the nave. There is a small buttress at the west end on south side and on each side of the nave near the east end. South doorway blocked up and with modern window inserted. On south side of nave is a projection to the rood loft staircase, with tiny high side window in the adjoining wall. The Perpendicular and Decorated windows have plain external hoodmoulds, that above the east window being semi-circular. The lower part of the lowside window on south side of chancel is still unglazed. The lancets on north of nave are quite plain, the Early English stringcourse still remains on this side.

The tower (Fig. 25) is rather low, but a good specimen of the Perpendicular style. It is embattled with angle pinnacles, and is divided by stringcourses into four stages. In a cornice below the battlements are some good gargoyle heads, and in the upper stage two-light belfry windows with square labels. There is a small single light in the west and north walls of the middle stage, and in addition on the north side a niche for an image with square label above. The Early English west window has a Perpendicular label above. There are five bells of eighteenth century date.

The interior dimensions are as follow:—

Tower, 13 ft. 8 in. by 11 ft. 10 in.
Nave, 52 ft. 10 in. by 16 ft.
Chancel, 25 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 6 in.

Continuing our round we arrive in about two miles at Coleshill, a very pretty village on the extreme west of the county, which is separated from Wiltshire by the little river Cole. Part of the parish is in Wiltshire. In the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the family of De Coleshill was closely allied to the Achards of Sparsholt and Aldermaston, and some of the Achards appear to have styled themselves 'de Coleshull.' Mr.

W. Money, F.S.A., in his paper on Aldermaston in Vol. IV, p. 125 of the 'Transactions of the Newbury and District Field Club,' gives the following details: 'This Robert Achard granted the reversion in fee of the manor of Aldermaston to Richard de Coleshull, as is shown by an Inquisition Post Mortem taken on his death in 1296. Another Robert Achard then came into possession of the manor. He is described in Letters Patent for founding a Chantry at Sparsholt in 1336, as a son of Elyas de Coleshull, and Margaret his wife, as grandson of Richard de Coleshull, and brother of Peter de Coleshull, sometime Rector of Sparsholt, and to Richard de Coleshull, who married one Agnes; but the license only mentions his predecessor, Robert de Achard, as "sometime Lord of Sparsholt." After the death of his son Peter, the estates came to the Delamares by the marriage of Thomas de la Mare to the only daughter of Robert and Margaret Achard.'

Lysons informs us that the Manor of Coleshill was given to the Priory of Bonnes-Hommes at Edington, in Wiltshire, by the founder, William de Edindon, Bishop of Winchester. After the Reformation it was granted to the Seymours, and in 1626 was purchased by Sir Henry Pratt, Alderman of London, who was created a baronet in 1641. His only son George married Margaret, a daughter of Sir Humphrey Forster, of Aldermaston, but his only sister, becoming heir, brought Colehill by marriage to the Pleydells, who had possessed an estate in the parish as early as the time of Edward I. The property came to the Earl of Radnor by the marriage of one of the earls with the heiress of the Pleydells, and now belongs to the Pleydell Bouveries. Coleshill House is a very fine seventeenth century structure, and was one of the last houses to be designed by Inigo Jones. It is of stone, and commands a very fine view of the Vale of the White Horse. The church (Fig. 26), dedicated to All Saints, consists of a west tower, nave, aisles, with south porch and chancel. It was beautified in the seventeenth century, and most of the early architectural features destroyed. The chancel (Fig. 27) has received special treatment, and is blocked up by large monuments of Sir Henry Pratt, and early members of the Pleydell and Bouverie families. The east window is a quatrefoil of the seventeenth century date, but inserted in it is some beautiful glass of fifteenth century date, bought at Angers in France

by Jacob, the second Earl of Radnor, and placed here in 1787. It represents the Nativity and Adoration of the Shepherds. The blessed Virgin with golden hair, in red dress and blue cloak, blue kerchief over her head, and golden nimbus, is kneeling and adoring the Infant Christ lying within a golden halo on the ground. Behind Him is Joseph with white hair and beard, in blue robe, red cloak, and with flat cap and nimbus, bending over and pointing with his finger. Behind him is the ox. At the back and behind the Virgin are four shepherds much mutilated. In the centre is a pillar, and above a cloud with bright rays coming from it. On the outside on either side are parts of the kneeling figures of the gentleman and lady, the donors of the window. The colouring is very rich, but the subject is spoiled by the attempt to squeeze it into this incongruous enclosure.

The chancel arch (Fig. 28) has hoodmould and two plain orders on debased corbels. On north of nave are two and a half arches, segmental-headed, of Decorated date, with two chamfered orders on two circular columns with good capitals. The eastern arch terminates on shaft in east wall above a small rounded trefoil-headed piscina, with mutilated projecting octagonal basin. The western arch of the arcade dies into the west wall. There are two three-light Perpendicular windows in north wall of north aisle. On south of nave are two large pointed arches with two chamfered orders, resting on central columns attached to a plain pier with grooved and chamfered abacus, and foliage on the capital. The east respond is also attached to a pier on the east side, and has similar foliage. The arches are of the Early English period; the piers seem to be late Norman. The south aisle is divided up and modernised. The font is plain cup-shaped Norman on modern base. The tower arch is Perpendicular with two orders, continued without imposts to the ground. The angle brackets and part of the stone-groined ceiling still remain. Within the sill of the west window are collected various fragments, apparently portions of the groining. The west window is Perpendicular of three lights. By the south doorway in the interior of the church is a trefoil-headed recess for the stoup, with mutilated bowl. In the east wall of the south chapel is a mutilated angel holding a shield with a lion rampant impaling a bend ermine between two crows

and a chief chequy of the fifteenth or sixteenth century date. There is also part of a figure in the west wall.

The south doorway (Fig. 29) within a porch is fine Early English, with trefoil-headed arch, having an undercut hood-mould terminating on heads, and two chamfered orders without imposts to the ground. The soffit of the inner order of the arch rests on a billet on either side. There is a stone bench on each side of the porch, and under it are collected numerous sculptured fragments, Tudor roses, fan tracery, a hand holding a rose, and part of an inscription, probably from a monument of date about 1500. The outer arch (Fig. 30) of the porch is segmental-headed, with two chamfered orders, the outer continued to the ground, the inner dying into the jambs. There is a parvise above, which was adapted by the Earl of Radnor, who became the owner of the property, as the family pew, and thrown into the interior of the Church. On the parapet on the south aisle is a very curious gargoyle, with a representation of a man holding a barrel to his ear. The tower (Fig. 31) is of stone, and a good specimen of Perpendicular work of the Gloucestershire type. It is in three stages, embattled, with pinnacles at the angles and in the centre of each face. On the cornice below are numerous heads. There are two-light belfry windows, the lower portion filled in with stone, pierced with a series of quatrefoils, and with an undercut label above. There is a small single-light in the middle stage. The west doorway (Fig. 32) is Perpendicular within a rectangular frame, having an angel holding a shield at the centre and each of the terminations. There are quatrefoils in the spandrils. Angle buttresses support the tower, and on the south side is an octagonal turret carried up to the middle stage. It has a small quatrefoil upper opening, and two plain slits below. There are five bells dated 1708. In the churchyard is preserved part of an ancient font. There is also the shaft and base of the churchyard cross.

The dimensions of the church are as follows:—

Tower, 13 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft. 2 in.
Nave, 41 ft. 8 in. by 14 ft. 4 in.
North aisle, 39 ft. 3 in. by 8 ft.
South aisle, 29 ft. 11 in. by 8 ft. 3 in.
Chancel, 25 ft. by 14 ft. 8 in.

(To be continued.)

Berks Archæological Society

ANNUAL MEETING, 1920.

THE County Archæological Society held their Annual Meeting on May 5th, at University College, Reading, which by the kind permission of the College authorities is their Headquarters. Mr. Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A., President, presided, and amongst others present were the Hon. Secretary, the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., Mr. J. Hautenville Cope, Treasurer, and Mrs. Cope, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Duff, Mr. A. E. Preston, Miss Bailey, Professor Carleton-Williams, Dr. Hurry, Miss Strong, Mr. Morley, the Rev. R. P. Newhouse, &c. After the reading of the minutes the Annual Report of the Society was read by the Secretary, which was as follows :—

The Committee beg to present their report for the year 1919-1920. Members can congratulate themselves upon a very successful year, being the first since 1914 that the Society could enter upon normal conditions. It is hoped now that peace has been established, and members who were engaged in 'war-work' have been released from their labours in connection with the great struggle which this country, together with her allies, has been engaged, that the Society will be able to make great strides not only in membership, but also in its usefulness.

Meetings and Excursions.

During the year which is dealt with in this report seven lectures were held during the winter session and two summer excursions took place. Besides these the Abingdon Branch, under the skilful direction of Mr. H. G. W. d'Almaine, assisted by Mr. C. O. Wright, also organised several summer excursions to places in the neighbourhood of Abingdon, and a course of lectures during the winter.

Regarding the lectures held during the winter of 1919-1920, it is very satisfactory to have to report that these meetings were very well attended by members and their friends.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society, which took place on May 9th, 1919, and by the invitation of the Mayor of Reading (Alderman Stanley Hayward) was held in the Art Gallery of the

Town Hall, after the formal business of the meeting had been concluded, the Hon. Secretary gave a lecture on 'Roman Britain with special reference to Berkshire.' At the conclusion of the meeting the Society was entertained to tea by the Mayor and Mayoress in the Mayor's parlour.

The following were the lectures held during the winter season of 1919-1920:—

I. The first meeting was to have taken place at the Town Hall, Wokingham, by the special invitation of the Wokingham Lecture Society. Unfortunately this event had to be cancelled, as the lecturer, the Rev. Dom Fortescue, whose subject was 'Boethius, the last of the Stoics,' was unable to attend.

II. The second meeting was on November 12th, when our President described the architecture of the churches of Great and Little Coxwell, Coleshill, Eaton Hastings, Buscot and Inglesham. The lecture, like all those given by our President, was illustrated by a very beautiful series of lantern slides, about one hundred being shown on this occasion.

III. Captain Vaughan-Williams was the lecturer at our third meeting, when he gave an account of the excavations he had made during the past summer on the site of Edward the Confessor's palace at Old Windsor.

IV. The fourth meeting was held in the Town Hall, Wokingham, by the invitation of the Wokingham Lecture Society. The lecturer on this occasion being Mr. Ernest Pythian, whose subject was 'Venice, the Sea-girt City.' A series of views were shown on the screen. This is the first time the Society has held one of its winter meetings away from Reading, and very great thanks are due to the Wokingham Lecture Society for the very excellent arrangements they made, and also for inviting the Berkshire Archæalogical Society to such a charming lecture and also for entertaining the members to tea.

V. The fifth meeting was on January 29th, 1920, when Professor de Burgh, of Reading University College, took as his subject 'The Place of Rome in History.' This lecture was considered one of the most interesting the Society had ever heard, and at the conclusion the professor was accorded a most hearty vote of thanks.

VI. 'The Chateaux of the Loire' was the title of the sixth lecture, which was given by one of our lady members, *viz.* Miss

Carleton-Williams. The interest of this lecture was much enhanced by the selection of slides which the lecturer exhibited.

VII. The seventh lecture was given by our Treasurer, who spoke upon the subject of 'Monasticism.'

The Society desires to record its thanks to the lecturers and also takes the opportunity of expressing its thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who entertained our members to tea at the conclusion of each lecture. Those who were so kind as to do this were the following:—Our President and Mrs. Keyser, the Mayor and Mayoress of Reading, Mr. and Mrs. Caleton-Williams, Miss Valpy and Mrs. Attwood, Miss Bailey, and the Wokingham Lecture Society.

Membership.

It is gratifying to have again to record that our ranks still continue to grow. During the year several members joined; this increase is largely due to Mr. d'Almaine, who in 1917 started our Abingdon Branch, and under whose direction this local branch has so exceedingly flourished. We should like to see similar branches established in other towns in our county, and hope this suggestion may take root.

Publications.

During the year the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal*, which was founded and edited by our Hon. Secretary more than twenty years ago, was purchased by the Society. It is now the property of the Society, but will continue to be edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield and Mr. Cope. It is published by Messrs. Blackwell, of Oxford, and is issued twice yearly to all members who subscribe ten shillings.

Obituary.

The Society has to record the death of the Rev. Charles Andrewes Raymond, who, after resigning the Vicarage of Bray, had resided in Reading, and during his residence in our county town was a most regular attendant at our winter lectures. His presence will be much missed.

Thanks.

The Committee desires to express the grateful thanks of the Society to the Principal and other authorities of the University College, Reading, for their hospitable reception of the Society in affording it such a pleasant headquarters. They have afforded space in the College Library for our books and placed at our disposal a room for our lectures, and in addition enabled the members to be refreshed with tea at the conclusion of the intellectual feasts. The Society is greatly indebted to the College, and we trust that its aspirations may soon be gratified and that it may blossom out into the University of Reading.

Excavations.

Under the auspices of the Society two important schemes of excavation have been commenced. Mr. d'Almaine is pursuing his work at Weyland Smith's Cave, and Captain Vaughan-Williams has discovered an overwhelming amount of material for investigation on the site of Edward the Confessor's Palace at Old Windsor. Both he and Mr. d'Almaine require funds to enable them to proceed with the works, and the Society is earnestly requested to provide money. How far we are enabled to do this depends upon our resources, which are somewhat limited, and upon the Treasurer's report. It must be remembered that the Society promised £5 to enable Captain Vaughan-Williams to commence his work. This was paid, and various additional sums have been given, including £5 by our President and an amount collected by our affiliated Society, the Windsor and Eton Scientific and Antiquarian Society. How much more can be raised depends upon the interest and liberality of our members.

Resignation of Mr. Cope.

We regret to have to record a very serious blow that has befallen the Society, and that is the resignation of the office of Treasurer by Mr. John Hautenville Cope. For private reasons he feels compelled to resign the duties which he has so faithfully discharged for the last six years. Under his fostering care the funds of the Society, relieved of the great burden of the rent of the Abbey Gate, have increased greatly, and the loss of his services will be felt enormously by the Society and every member

of it, and by no one more than by his old friend and colleague, your Hon. Secretary. No one could have devoted himself more cordially, loyally or zealously than Mr. Cope to the work of the Society. Unhappily his decision to resign is irrevocable in spite of all persuasions to the contrary, and we can only try to express to him our gratitude for his great services, and our deep regret that he feels it necessary to resign. It will be very difficult to find another gentleman to fill his place, and offers of service will be gratefully received.

Treasurer's Report.

The Hon. Treasurer then made a report, which showed that after purchasing the copyright of the *Journal*, and contributing to the cost of the excavations in Windsor Park and Weyland Smith's Cave, there was a balance left of £47. As it was recorded in the reports the Society deeply regretted the resignation of Mr. Cope, and it was moved that the best thanks be given to him for the good work that he had done during the last six years.

Mr. Keyser was then re-elected President on the proposition of Mr. Ditchfield, seconded by Dr. Hurry, and the Vice-Presidents and Committee were re-elected. The President proposed in eulogistic terms the re-election of Mr. Ditchfield as Hon. Secretary, and this was carried with acclamation. Mr. T. Rowland Kent was elected Hon. Treasurer if he would consent to serve, but we understand that owing to pressure of business he is unable to accept the office. The Rev. Morris Williams was re-elected Librarian.

Professor Stenton then delivered a very important and valuable lecture on 'Some Problems in the Early History of Reading,' which it is hoped will be published *in extenso*. Dr. Hurry proposed and Mr. Preston seconded that a cordial vote of thanks be given to the lecturer, and this was supported by Mrs. Cope and other speakers. By the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Duff the members were entertained to tea at the close of the proceedings.

In conclusion, both the Committee and the Hon. Secretary express the hope that the Society will advance in numbers, and continue to carry out the chief object for which it was founded,

viz. to spread information dealing with the antiquities and the archæology of the Royal County. One fact in pleading for an augmentation of our ranks is this; the Society, as already recorded, has recently purchased the *Journal*, consequently the Society is responsible for all the cost of printing and publication of this magazine, and this can only be done by our ranks being kept up to the numbers which they have now reached. Unless this is done the publication will have to cease. This last point is one which our Treasurer wishes to very strongly impress on all our members. He appeals in this report to each member to introduce one friend during each year. If this is done then he will have no cause for anxiety.

The Will of Master Anthony Forster (1572)

TRANSCRIBED BY HARRY G. W. D'ALMAINE.

THE transcript of the Wills of three Vicars of Hurley, dated 1507, 1541 and 1552, are set out in the *Journal* (July to December, 1918).

Here is a copy of the Will of Anthony Forster (1572), the supposed murderer of Amye Robsart.

Scott—the great 'Wizard of the North'—with all his well-known perversion of historical facts, never perpetrated a greater and more unpardonable fault than when he painted, in his *Kenilworth*, the memory of Forster, a man of education, of good family, and of many parts, and elected as Member of Parliament for Abingdon in 1570, as a mean, debased, unscrupulous villain and murderer.

Let the reader judge of the kindly heart of Anthony from the terms of his Will set out below.

ANTHONY FORSTER'S WILL.

IN THE NAME OF GOD. AMEN. The vth daie of November, in ye yeare of oure Lord god, 1572, I Anthonye Forster, of Comenore, in ye Countie of Barke, Esquier, being of perfitt mynde and memorie, I thanke my god therfore, doe

make and ordeine this my last will and testamet in maner and forme followinge. First, revokinge, anullinge, and forsakinge all wills and testamets had or made by me the saied Anthonie Forster, before this my present will and testament, I do suerlie and vndoubtedlie trust and assure my selfe to be saued, and to enioye the everlastinge blisse of heaven, throughe the onlie mercie and meritts off ye Sone of god, my Lord and Mr. Christ Jesus. And so bequeath my soule to the Holie Trynitie, and my bodie to be buried at the discrecon of my executours. Item, I give and bequeath to ye right honorable the Lord Robart, Earle of Leicester, my Mannor and Lordshipe of Comenore, in the saied Countie of Barke, wth all the proffits and comodities therunto belonginge, wth all and singler their appurtinues, together wth Comenore Woode, and the hundred of Hornemore, and my lease of Whitley leaze, in the saied Countie of Barke, To haue and to holde the saied Mannor, and all other the premiss's to him and his heires for euer, upon condicon tha the saied right honorable Earle, his heires and assignes, shall paie, or cause to be paied, one thousande twoe hundreth poundes of lawfull Englishe money for the same, in maner and forme followinge, That is to saie, To my welbeloued wief Anne, five hundreth poundes, and to John Forster, sone of my brother Michaell Forster, one hundred poundes; and to Richard Forster, sone and heire to my nephew George Forster, one hundreth pounds; and to Robert Forster, Edward Forster, and John Forster, brethren to the saied Richard Forster, fourtie pounds apece, viz. to euerie of them fourtie pounds, and the rest of that twelue hundreth pounds to myne executours towards the paymet and pformance of my debts and legacies.

Item, I give to Thomas Dudley, Esquier, attendente vpon the saied Earle, my sorrell geldinge, wch I had of Ruffin for a heriott. Item, I give and bequeath to my said wief the vse off my pastures or groundes, called Long Deane, wch I houlde by lease for diuers yeres yet to come, for and during the tearme of twentie yeres yf she live so long, my saied wief payeng the lords rents, and after hir decease I giue my saied lease of the saied pasture to my nephew, Thoms Forster of Oxford. Item, I give to my cozen, Thomas Selman off Breninghm in ye Countie of Warwick, one hundreth pounds of lawfull Englishe money; and I do forgive him all the debts, reckonings, and accopts that

he oweth me, and haue bien betwen him and me (or may be) from the beginninge of the worlde to this daie. Item, I giue and bequeath to the saied Thomas Forster, my nephew, all my beddinge and stuffe wch I haue lyeng in my lodginge, at the signe of the catte and fidle in Fletestrete in London, all writings and specialties onelie excepted; and doe forgiue him tenne pounds wch he oweth me by his obligacon, and for the wch Giles Swett standeth bounde wth him. Item, I giue and bequeath to my saied nephew, Thomas Forster, ye revercon off one coppie houlde wth in the saied Mannor of Comenore, wch the widowe of George Carter houldeth during hir widowhode, To haue and to holde the same to him for terme of his lief, accordinge to ye custome off the saied manor, ymediatlie after the deceace, forfeyture, surrēndor, or season of the state of ye saied widowe of George Carter. And I giue to my saied cozen, Thoms Forster, fourtie poundes of Englishe money, vpon condicon that he, ye saied Thomas, shall giue his best helpe, councell, and furtherunce to myne executours for the pforminge of my will and testamet in all points. Item, I giue and bequeath to my syster in lawe, Edithe Staffert, one hundreth and five pounds, in recompence of all manr reckoninges, matters, and demaunds betwen hir and me, wch hundreth and five pounds John Noorthe of Shipto, wth in the saied Countie of Berks, oweth me; and for the wch I haue in pawne and in gage the lease of the saied Nourthe of that wherein he nowe dwelleth; and wth that I will that my syster shalbe paied. Item, I giue and bequeath to ye Mr, Fellowes, and Schollers of Ballioll Coledge in Oxford, one hundreth pounds off lawfull Englishe money, to be bestowed there at the good discrecon off Mr. Adam Squyer, nowe Mr there, and Mr. John Renall, Archdeacon of Oxforde. Item, I do forgeue, remytt, release, anihilate, and make voied to the saied Adam Squier, all maner debts, writinges, bills, and bonds wch are due, and be betwene me and the saied Adam Squier from the beginninge of the worlde vntill this daie. Item, I giue to Anthonie Holborne, my godsone, twenti pounds; and to Frāncs Holborne, his syster, other twentie pounds. Item, I do forgeue my brother in lawe, Mr. Rockley, thirten pounds sixe shillings eight pence, which he oweth me vppon his specialtie. Item, I giue and bequeath to my saied wief, all my householde stuffe, plate, and cattell wch I haue wth in the

mannor howse of Comenore, and wth in the grownde off ye sayed Manor, wth all maner my corne. Item, I giue and bequeath to Anthonye Forster, my godson, the revercon of John Francklins houlde in Comenore, for terme off his lief, after ye custome of ye manor. Item, I giue to my nephew, Walter Forster, tenne poundes of lawfull Englishe money. Ite, I giue to my cozen, Henry Grymes, twentie pounds. Ite, I forgeue, remytt, and release, and make voyde to my lovinge and painefull frend, Robert Bellamie, Doctour of Phisicke, twentie poundes wch he oweth me, and all maner bills, and bondes, and reckonings betwen him and me from ye begininge of the worlde vnto this daie, in consideration of his paine and travell wth me in this my sicknes. Item, I giue to my ssrunte, Marye Edmondes, twentie nobles. Ite, I giue to my olde and trustie ssrunte, John Harris, the Bayliewick of the hundred of Hornemore, and the howse wherein he dwelleth wth the close thereunto adioyninge rent free for one and twentie yeres. Itm, I giue to my lovinge serunte, John Ellis, the revercon of Raynolde Daye, his houlde in Comenor for terme of his lief, after ye custome of the Mannor. Ite, I giue to my ssrunte, Margaret, fyve poundes. Ite, I giue to Anthonie Bostocke of Abingdon tenne pounds, wch he oweth me. Item, I giue to Richard, my serunte, fouer markes, to be receiued of Thoms Wilson, late his Mr, wch the saied Wilson oweth me. Item, I giue to my fouer ssrunts musicons twelve pounds tenne shillinges equallie amongest them; the wch some the saied Thomas Wilson oweth me vpon his specialtie. Item, I giue to my serunte, Henry Michell, twentie nobles. Item, I giue to my serunt, Robert Callis my butler, fortie shillinges. Item, I giue to myne olde acquaintenunce, Robert Rodes, my sixe songe bookes wch he him selffe did prick. Item, I giue to Harte, my warryner, fower marcks for his wage, and twoe loades of haie so longe as he contynueth ssrunte and kep of the warren. Item, I giue to the rest of all my householde ssrunts one halffe yeres wage, besydes that which is dew to them. Item, I giue to Mabell Stafferton . . . (blank in Will) . . . Ite, I giue and bequeath to the Mayor of Abingdon, and his brethren, twentie nobles in money, for certaine sermons to be made there at the discrecon of my Overseers. Item, I giue to Elizabeth Osbaston twentie pounds. The rest of all my goods and chattells herein not giuen, or not bequeathed, my debts and

legacies being paied, I giue to my saied kinnesman Thomas Selman, and my welbeloued wief Anne Forster, whom I make my executours of this my last will and testamet; charginge them, and either of them, as they will answere in the terrible daie of the most dreadfull judgement, trulie and iustlie to execute and pforme this my last will and testament in all points. And I make and ordeine Doctor Renall and Adam Squier of Oxford, overseers of this my last will and testamet. And I doe giue to either of them for their paynes, to Doctour Renall my yonger stoned horse; and I give to Adam Squyer the stoned horse that I was wont to ride on my selfe. In witness whereof, and of all the premisses, I the saied Anthonie Forstr haue putto my hande, and to this my last will and testamet, in the presence of Robert Bellam, Phisition; Anthonie Forster, Ada Squier, Henry Greams, Nicholas Staverton, France Noble, John Ellis, Thomas Forster.

On the Date of the White Horse

By G. W. B. Huntingford.

THE honour of having cut the White Horse on the down above Uffington is traditionally assigned to King Alfred; there can be no doubt, however, that it had been in existence at least a thousand years when the battle of Ashdown was fought. Alfred is said to have cut the horse as a memorial of his great victory over the Danes in 871. But this assertion is based upon no firmer authority than: 1. Popular tradition, embodied in the verse—

'A was maad a lang lang time ago
Wi a good deal o' labour and pains
By King Alfred the Great when he spwiled their consate
And caddled thaay wosberds the Danes.'

2. The fancy of the Rev. Francis Wise, B.D., who published in 1738 'A letter to Mr. Mead concerning some antiquities in Berkshire, particularly showing that the White Horse which gives name to the great Vale or Valley it overlooks, is a monument of the West Saxons, made in memory of a great Victory obtained over the Danes, A.D. 871.'

All the evidence we possess proves that Alfred cannot have made the Uffington Horse; but on the other hand, it is possible that the White Horse at Westbury, Wiltshire, was made by Alfred in memory of his victory of Ethandun, 878, which, since we have no decisive evidence to the contrary, must have been fought in the neighbourhood of Westbury; while, although Alfred did not make the Uffington Horse, he may have found it very much overgrown with weeds, and cleaned or 'scoured' it, thus giving rise to the traditional view which sees in him its originator.

In the British Museum is preserved a coin of the Early Iron Age (date about 60 B.C.), inscribed on one side BODVO, bearing on the reverse a representation of a horse very similar in appearance to the Uffington Horse. The name Bodno or Bodnoc occurs several times: 1, on a coin from Wallingford, in the form BODVOC[1]; 2, on a stone near Marqam,[2] Glamorgam, apparently Christian, dated 600-650 A.D., inscribed—

BODVOC—HIC IACIT
✠ FILIVS CATOTISIRNI
PRONEPVS ETERNALI
VE OMAV . . .

3, in Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, ii. 23: 'Omnes Nerrii confertissimo aqmine, duce Bodnoquato . . . ad eum locum contenderunt.' The British Museum preserves also a gold coin (date 100-80 B.C.) from the cemetery at Aylesford, Kent; it is uninscribed, but bears on one side a horse very similar to the White Horse. In 1776 a Keltic shield boss and spear-head were found on White Horse Hill by a labourer digging for chalk.[3] These may be assigned to the period 250-200 B.C. A Keltic button, enamelled green and red, found near the White Horse, is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum; it is of the same date as the boss and spear-head. Since these objects have been found near the Horse, it seems reasonable, in the absence of testimony to the contrary, to assign on their evidence the date 250-200 B.C. to the White Horse.

[1] V.C.H. Berks, vol. i., art. s. 'Early Man,' s.v. 'Wallingford.'

[2] Archæol. Cambrens. N.S. iv. 78.

[3] Proceedings of the Archæological Institute at Winchester, 1849.

Oxford Ladies' Archæological and Brass-Rubbing Society

YEAR 1920—1921.

President.

Miss SWANN, Walton Manor.

Committee.

President	Miss SWANN.
Hon. Treasurer	Miss LUCY SWANN.
Hon. Librarian	Mrs. WHITMARSH.
Hon. Secretaries	Miss STONE.
	Miss POYNTER.
Members of Committee	Mrs. ODGERS.
	Mrs. MACINTOSH.
	Mrs. MUSGRAVE.
	Miss SPENCER THOMSON.

THE Society this year completes its twenty-sixth year; it continues to flourish, and keeps up its full complement of members. Meetings have been held and papers of much interest read at them.

Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., very kindly again lectured to the Society in the large hall at The Three Feathers, his subject being 'Churches in Gloucestershire.' The photographs he showed of these by lantern slides were very beautiful; most of them had been taken by Mr. Taunt. After the meeting, Miss Hulbert entertained the large party to tea.

On February 4th Miss F. Ward gave a paper in St. Rognvald's Lecture Room on 'Belgium since the War.' As she had only just returned from visiting this country, she was able to describe from personal experience the state in which it had been left after the terrible years of war, and she exhibited many sketches, paintings and postcard views of the places which are now of the highest historic interest, and as she also showed paintings of these places, which she had made previous

to 1914, her audience realised what awful destruction had taken place, and what damage has been done to many beautiful buildings.

On February 26th Mr. and Mrs. Macintosh kindly invited the Society to Holywell House to listen to a paper by Mrs. Margoliouth describing her stay in Gwalior, Lahore, and Cashmere. She had made many sketches in these places, which she showed, as well as some exquisite specimens of native work and many other curious and interesting objects of Oriental workmanship. Mr. and Mrs. Macintosh most hospitably entertained the very large party to tea after the meeting.

On June 1st Miss Poynter read a paper on 'A Fixed Easter.'

On June 11th a large party of members and their friends went by motor conveyance to Yarnton. They were received at the Church by Mr. H. A. Evans (author of *Highways and Byways*). He gave them a history of Yarnton from the 12th century, showing how closely it had been connected with the great Abbey of Eynsham. He then pointed out the many objects of interest in the church, and especially the Spencer aisle, with its monuments. The Manor of Yarnton came into the possession of the Spencers in 1584, and the present tower was built by Sir Thomas Spencer in 1611, and in that year the Spencer aisle was begun. He also gave a peal of six bells.

In the Spencer aisle is placed the original Norman font rescued some years ago from an adjoining farmyard. The Perpendicular font now in use, which is of octagonal shape, was brought from St. Michael's Church, Oxford, and was given to Yarnton by William Fletcher, Alderman of Oxford. He was not a native of Yarnton, but had spent his early boyhood there, and had a very great affection for the place. He bestowed many valuable gifts on the church, amongst others some beautiful alabaster slabs on which are sculptured scriptural subjects—Our Saviour in the Lap of the Virgin, The Offering of the Wise Men, The Betrayal with a Kiss, and The Bearing of the Cross. These now form a reredos. They are apparently of 15th century work. It is known that Alderman Fletcher gave more than four of these alabaster panels, but the others have disappeared. Alderman Fletcher is buried at the west end of the church; there is a handsome brass to his

memory, showing his effigy in his alderman's gown and with the inscription :—

'Yarnton my childhood's home do thou receive
My parting gift—my dust to thee I leave.'
WILLIAM FLETCHER
of Oxford
1826
Aged 87 years.

On the anniversary of his death the great bell is tolled eighty-seven times in memory of him.

In the churchyard are the remains of a curious early cross. Mr. J. H. Parker, in his *Architectural Guide to the Neighbourhood of Oxford,* says it 'may be cited in further evidence of the ancient connexion between this church and the Abbey of Eynsham, for at Eynsham there is a cross of the same form and character, and sculptured much in the same manner. Between the crosses at Eynsham and Yarnton there were within the memory of man others at and near Cassington (Cassington, like Yarnton, having formerly been a *Capella* and afterwards a *Cicaria* of Eynsham Abbey) at each of which crosses, on solemn processions, the abbot and monks were wont to perform the appointed services.' This account was published in 1846.

After leaving the church the party was most kindly received and entertained at tea by Mrs. Franklin at the Manor House, and were allowed to walk through the large rooms full of beautiful old tapestries, pictures, books and plate, &c., and to visit the gardens, gay and bright with flowers, in spite of the cold wet summer we have had.

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1585—1607 and 1633—1812

(MEN'S NAMES ONLY)

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Fig. 64. THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST.

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Fig. 65.

NORTH WALL OF NAVE.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 66. RECESS, EAST END OF NAVE.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 67. THE PULPIT.

EATON HASTINGS CHURCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 68. NORTH DOORWAY.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 69. WINDOW, NORTH WALL OF NAVE.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 70. THE SOUTH DOORWAY.

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An Architectural Account of the Churches of Great and Little Coxwell, Coleshill, Inglesham, Buscot and Eaton Hastings

By Charles E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A. (President).

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(*Continued from page* 9.)

A DRIVE of about seven miles through Highworth, where is a good Church, mainly of the Early English and late Perpendicular period, and with a late Norman sculptured tympanum with representation of David killing the lion, also an early tithe barn, will bring us to Inglesham, with its little Church full of interesting details. The Church is in Wiltshire, situated on the west side of the river Cole, and stands right apart from the main portion of the village, which was till recently in Berkshire. It was granted with the Manor by King John to his new foundation at Beaulieu Abbey, and the monks seem to have taken special pleasure in beautifying and adorning this most interesting little Church. This, till quite recently, was unrestored, and in consequence possessed a fascination for the lover of true mediæval work, but it has been proved to be in a very unsound condition, and some restoration is necessary to its preservation. The heavy coating of whitewash is being removed, and mural decorations and other interesting details are now being brought to light. Under the vigilant eye of the present Vicar, who is keenly sensible of the merits of the edifice, there is little cause for

fear, and one may reasonably expect that only necessary work will be undertaken to maintain the pristine beauty of this charming structure.

The Church (Fig. 33) is dedicated to St. John-the-Baptist, and consists of a nave, with western bellcote, aisles, south porch, chancel, and south chapel. The south arcade of the nave and the chancel are of the late Norman period, the north arcade being a little later. In the thirteenth century the chancel seems to have been reconstructed, and other alterations were carried out in the fifteenth century. The south chapel is now mainly of the Elizabethan period.

Commencing, as is our wont, our survey in the interior of the chancel, we notice that the walls have been liberally coated with whitewash, and no doubt interesting mural decorations exist here, which have only been partially brought to light at present. The east window (Fig. 34) has three trefoil headed lancets within a containing arch with elegant cinquefoiled fringe. Below have been uncovered two semi-circular headed openings, a good deal of colouring, vermilion, &c., some black letter inscriptions, and part of an eighteenth century text. On the floor is part of the reredos (Fig. 35) found in one of the semi-circular openings. It is of the perpendicular period, and has two traceried compartments, with two tiers of figures, the heads of the lower and the drapery of the upper ones, painted within them. There is also the picture of an angel. At the side of the east window is a masonry pattern in double red lines. In the south-east angle is an early Decorated piscina, with trefoiled arch, stone shelf, and circular basin. There are considerable remains of colouring on the canopy and at the back. On the south side is a two-light window, transitional from Early English to Decorated, with a quatrefoil in the head. There is a small fragment of old glass, with cruciform nimbus, the only portion remaining of the head of our Lord. The containing arch has a fillet band sculptured on it. The arch opening to the south chapel is debased of the Elizabethan period.

On the north side of the chancel are two lancets, with a chamfered hoodmould (Fig. 36) coupling them together and continued east and west as a stringcourse. The heads of the containing arches are cut off by the wallplate of the later roof. A roll stringcourse runs below them, and above an arcade of

three semi-circular arches (Fig. 37) in the wall space from the west of the sanctuary to the west end. They have a continuous undercut hoodmould and a roll with fillet band on the angle, supported on two central shafts with rounded abacus and early foliage on the capitals. The western arch dies into the west wall, the eastern has the moulding on the east side continued without impost down the jamb to the ground. All this work dates from the early part of the thirteenth century. The east bay of the roof is panelled, and probably part of the fifteenth century restoration. On the chancel floor has been a very fine brass, but all the metal has been removed. It shows the outline of a figure of a knight, full size, with bascinet, feet on a lion, and sword at his side. There have been shields at the corners, and an inscription round the verge. The date is early fourteenth century, and this must be a memorial of some distinguished benefactor to the Church, or Beaulieu Abbey. On the floor are also some old ledger stones , (1) to Mary Bab, wife of Mr. Robert Bab, minister, died January 15th, 1654, aged 29, (2) to Bernard Babb, vicar, 1702, (3) Robert, son of Mr. Bernard Babb, and (4) the wife of Robert Babb. The south chapel was built or wholly reconstructed in the Elizabethan period, and has a debased east window. There is a two-light Perpendicular window on the south side, probably the former east window of the south aisle. On the floor is a small brass to Patience, widow of Robert Bates, died 1783. Let in to the interior of the south wall is the interesting sculptured stone panel (Fig. 38) formerly in the exterior wall of the porch, representing the Blessed Virgin and Child. It is traditionally stated to have been brought from an old chapel on the bridge over the Thames at Lechlade, and is certainly much older than any portion of Inglesham Church. The Virgin is seated with hood and long cloak, Our Lord is sitting on her knee, with right hand partly raised in the attitude of benediction and the left on a book. He has the nimbus, and a long robe down to the feet. Above His head is the dexter Dei, and above the head of the Virgin, the name, 'Maria,' in large capital letters and part of another letter. On the lower part of the cloak of the Virgin is a rude scratch dial, with a large hole for the gnomon. The figures are carved out of a hard white stone, and are gracefully portrayed. In Murray's

Guide for Berkshire, a date, 1250, is assigned to them, but this is far too late, and they may have been executed in pre-Norman times.

The chancel arch (Fig. 39) is segmental headed, early Decorated, with the roll moulding with fillet band on the hood-mould, and two plain chamfered orders dying into the wall. There is a large space above, on which are depicted the ten commandments, where it is probable that a painting of the Doom may be discovered under the thick coating of whitewash.

There are two arches on each side of the nave, those on the south (Fig. 40) are transitional Norman, semi-circular with chamfered hoodmould and two chamfered orders supported on a round column and half-round responds with an octagonal abacus to the central column, and semi-octagonal to the responds, and stiff-leaved foliage on the central capital, and late form of scalloping (Fig. 41) to those of the responds. The bases are nicely carved. On the north side the arches (Fig. 42) are Early English with chamfered hoodmould and two chamfered orders dying into the wall on the east and west, and resting on central circular columns with undercut octagonal abacus, and bold conventional foliage on the capital. Attached to the column is a small iron hour glass stand. The nave roof is high pitched, Perpendicular, repaired in 1897. The eastern bay is panelled. The west window of three lights is of the Perpendicular period, and contains some fragments of ancient glass. The eastern bay of each aisle is divided off from the western bay and the nave by screens (Fig. 43) forming parcloses, as at Greywell, Hampshire, Guilden Morden, Cambridgeshire, and Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, preserving what was no doubt a common feature in our Parish Churches prior to the Reformation. The pulpit is Elizabethan or Jacobean, with sounding board and reading desk. There are also some old pews of seventeenth century date.

The north aisle has a good Perpendicular screen separating the eastern bay from the western bay, and the nave. The upper portion of the west screen is gone, but that on the south has a rich cornice still remaining. Some good traceried work also remains on the lower panels, though those on the west are plain. This was probably the lady chapel. In the south wall is a rounded trefoil arched piscina with stone shelf, quatre-

foil shaped basin and considerable remains of colouring. The east window is Perpendicular of two lights with some fragments of old glass. There is a large corbel for an image on either side of the window. The north wall is choked up with whitewash. There is a semi-circular arched recess (Fig. 44) with mutilated fringe, widely splayed. It is brought down to about two feet from the ground, and has been richly coloured. It has been blocked up, and has only recently been partially cleared out. It does not appear to have gone through the wall, as there are no traces of it outside. Could it have been a reliquary? The interior arch of the north doorway has a trefoil head. There is a two-light squareheaded Perpendicular west window.

The eastern bay of the south aisle is enclosed within parclose screen with richly carved cornices enriched with roses, &c. The west door still remains. On the south side is a small squareheaded two-light perpendicular window containing some fragments of old glass. The piscina has small round trefoil headed canopy with projecting bowl and octagonal basin. The font (Fig. 45) is very fine Perpendicular, octagonal with a rose within a quatrefoil enclosed within a circular medallion on each face of the bowl and elegant ornamentation below. It is supported on a slender stem and moulded base. It has a wooden Jacobean cover. Various fragments of pinnacles, &c., are preserved in the north chapel and south aisle.

The south doorway (Fig. 46) is semi-circular with roll moulding in arch, continued as an engaged shaft to the ground, plain rounded abacus and no capitals. The door is old. In the interior east wall of the porch is a blocked recess with remains of red colouring. These recesses or niches in this situation are commonly found in East Gloucestershire and the adjoining counties, and probably contained a crucifix, or some other sacred sculpture. All have been coloured, and several are richly carved. In an example at Aldsworth, near Bibury, the holes for the candles still remain, and it has been suggested that in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries some special services were celebrated in the porch. The outer arch of the porch (Fig. 47) is plain four-centred late Perpendicular. There is a large niche with trefoiled canopy for an image above. There is a plain parapet to the nave

aisles and chancel, and low buttresses at the several angles. Small four-centred doorway to south chapel. Well moulded hoodmould to east window (Fig. 48). On a stone at the west end, north side of chancel, are two votive crosses. The north doorway (Fig. 49) is trefoil headed with plain chamfered arch and jambs, dating soon after the year 1200. The door is old with good ironwork. The western bellcote has two trefoil headed arches under a triangular pediment enclosing a large circular opening. There are two bells. There are undercut labels to the Perpendicular west windows.

The Church is built of stone, and mainly covered with roughcast.

The interior measurements are roughly as follows:—

Chancel, 23 ft. by 12 ft. 9 in.
Nave, 26 ft. 8 in. by 15 ft. 7 in.
North aisle, 25 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft. 10 in.
South aisle and chancel, 38 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft. 9 in.

To the south of the Church stands the old cross (Fig. 50) of fifteenth century date, with base and slender stem, and plain carved finial at the top.

A drive of between two and three miles will bring us to Lechlade, where the fine Perpendicular Church is well worthy of a visit. Thence we get back from Gloucestershire to Berkshire, and in a little over a mile arrive at the Church and Rectory of Buscot (Fig. 51). These are situate close to the rapidly flowing Thames, and some distance from the village and Buscot Park. According to Lysons, the Manor belonged in 1479, and probably long before that, to the Stonor family, and in 1557 it was purchased of Sir Francis Stonor by Walter Loveden, Esq. It remained in this family till recent times, when it was acquired by Mr. A. Henderson, now Lord Faringdon, who has been a munificent benefactor to the Church and Parish. There were also the Manors of Mychells Court and Paynells Court, so named after their former owners, and of Philpots Court, once in the possession of 'Baron St. Philibert, lord of the adjoining manor of Eaton Hastings, and took its name, though now strangely transformed, from him. William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, died, seized of it by the name of Phelberdes.' It passed through the hands of the Becking-

hams, Windsors, Yates and Throckmortons, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Loveden, and was in his possession in Lysons' time.

The Church (Fig. 52) and Rectory stand, as has been stated, close to the river, and a long way from the nucleus of the village. The Rectory is a plain square edifice with high pitched roof, and is said to have been built by Inigo Jones. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary (Fig. 53), consists of a west tower, nave with south porch, chancel, and modern vestry on the north side. It has been severely 'church-wardenized,' but much improved and beautified under the auspices of the present Lord of the Manor. It is rather difficult to diagnose this Church, as many alterations have been made to the original structure. The chancel arch is transitional Norman, and there are lancet windows in the chancel, and there was till recently one in the nave, proving the existence of the whole of the Church, with the exception of the tower, early in the thirteenth century. The tower and south porch were added in the late fifteenth century.

Commencing our inspection of the Church in the interior of the chancel (Fig. 54), we notice that the east window is a large segmental headed lancet within a pointed containing arch. (The glass is modern, by Burne Jones, representing the Good Shepherd.) On the north is a lancet within a segmental headed containing arch, and further west a wide single light with foliation, a cinquefoiled fringe, to the containing arch. There is a carved seat against the north wall, with eagle and ox (evangelistic emblems) on the elbows. On the south side is a wide lancet (Fig. 55) with cinquefoiled fringe to the containing arch, and small trefoil headed niche in the east splay, and further west is a long narrow lancet, the lower part probably a low side window. In the south wall, to the east of the east on south window, is a shouldered arched piscina with slightly projecting basin. In the sill of the window is a plain sedile, and to the west another piscina with trefoiled canopy and quatrefoil shaped basin. The ceiling is underdrawn, but one tie beam and king post of the old roof remains. The wall plate, both on north and south, is old. On the south wall are the effigies in brass of a civilian and his lady (he has lost his head). They have their hands clasped on their breasts, and

date from about 1510. On the north wall is a fine sculptured marble tablet to Margaret Loveden Loveden, who died January 30th, 1784. She is represented as dispensing charity to the poor. On the floor is a large ledger stone with shield and inscription to the Rev. Walter Hungerford, D.D., died 1681. The ancient altar stone is on the floor by the step leading up to the chancel. The chancel arch of transitional Norman date (Fig. 56) is plain on the east side, but very richly sculptured, though somewhat over-restored, on its western face. It is obtusely pointed with undercut hoodmould terminating on a mask on the north and a bunch of foliage on the south side, and three recessed orders. On the outer are two courses of bold raised zigzag, with smaller band of zigzag on the upper face and between and on the lower side of the bolder mouldings. The middle and inner courses are plain with chamfered edge, the latter carried down the jambs without imposts to the ground. To the outer and middle order is an undercut abacus, and detached shafts with foliated capitals, all much renewed. The bases, with the exception of the outer on south, and the plinths are old.

The nave has been much altered and restored. The roof is underdrawn. There is a debased two-light window on the north, and two modern two-light windows on the south side. The lectern is gilded and richly carved (?) Italian of early eighteenth century date. The pulpit (Fig. 57) has three painted panels, formerly a triptych, and reputed to be the work of Andrea Mantegna. On the central panel is the Adoration of the Magi (Fig. 58B), Balthazar, as usual, depicted as a black man, but with white knees. On the left panel is the Annunciation (Fig. 58A), and on the right the Virgin and Child (Fig. 58C). This was presented to the Church by Lord Faringdon. The font (Fig. 59) has a cup-shaped bowl on a square stem and base with angle shaft. It seems to be a composite construction, the bowl perhaps being of Norman date. The tower arch (Fig. 60) is Perpendicular, with plain outer order and jambs; the inner is supported on slender engaged shafts with large capitals. The west window is good Perpendicular of three lights.

The south doorway within a porch is segmented headed Perpendicular within rectangular label with fluted and quarter-

round mouldings to arch and jambs. The timbers of the porch are partly old. The stone bench remains on each side. The outer arch is semi-circular headed of debased date. On south of chancel is a blocked-up squareheaded doorway with plain jambs and lintel, probably of transitional Norman date. The hoodmould of one of the windows on the north side of the nave terminates on heads of king and queen. The tower (Fig. 61) is embattled Perpendicular in three stages, with two-light squareheaded belfry window with undercut label above. There is a single light in middle stage on south, enclosing a series of stone quatrefoils. The west doorway is segmental headed with hoodmould on heads. There are angle buttresses to the tower. There are three bells. The weathermould of the old roof still remains on east face of the tower. There is a buttress to the north aisle and several putlog holes in the wall. The south side of the nave and the chancel are covered with roughcast. The roof is composed of stone slabs.

The interior dimensions of the Church are as follows:—

Tower, 11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft.
Nave, 51 ft. by 20 ft. 8 in.
Chancel, 31 ft. by 14 ft. 3 in.

A drive by a somewhat circuitous route of between four and five miles will bring us to the Church and Vicarage of Eaton Hastings, situate close to the river Thames, and some distance from the rest of the village, which has sprung up on the Lechlade and Faringdon road. The manorial history is treated very briefly by Lysons. William de Hastings died seised of it in 1270, but in 1298 it was conveyed by Benedict Blakenham to Hugh St. Philibert. After the death of John Baron St. Philibert it reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Edward III in 1358 to Sir William Trussell, in whose family it continued above a century. It was afterwards held by the Wenmans and Martens, then by Lord Barrington, and now by Lord Faringdon.

The Church (Fig. 62), dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, consists now of a western bellcote, nave and chancel, with vestry on the north side of the nave. The north wall of the nave is the earliest part, of the Norman period. In the thirteenth century the chancel was reconstructed, and soon

afterwards a south aisle was added, or possibly only projected and never completed. The bellcote is new. The chancel was restored in 1870 and the nave in 1872.

Taking up our position in the interior of the chancel, we notice that the orientation of the chancel is considerably to the south of that of the nave. The east window has three trefoil headed lancets within a single chamfered containing arch, of the type common to churches in this district. On the north is a large plain lancet, and farther west two trefoil headed lancets within widely splayed containing arches with fluted arch and jambs. On the south is a blocked-up window (Fig. 63), but the containing arch remains resting on small shafts with foliage on the caps, supported on brackets with the head of a man on one side, and lady on the other. In the east splay is a piscina with trefoil headed canopy and octagonal basin, and there is a plain sedile in the sill of the window. On the north side is a plain oblong aumbrey, with rebate for the door. On the south side is a trefoil headed lancet with segmental headed containing arch, and close to the west end a plain lancet brought down as a low side window, with the hinges for the former shutter still remaining. There is a modern seat within the window sill. The roof, with tie beams and kingposts, seems to be a restoration of the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

The chancel arch (Fig. 64) is plain pointed Early English with chamfered edge, supported on the plain piers of the former Norman arch, with the star ornament on the abacus, continued as a stringcourse, both in nave and chancel, to the north and south walls. In the nave is on the north (Fig. 65) a trefoil headed lancet within segmental headed containing arch, and farther west on a higher level a very widely splayed semi-circular headed Norman window. The north doorway now opening to the vestry is Norman with plain semi-circular arch and jambs on the interior side. Walled up on the south side are three arches dating from about the year 1260, with two chamfered orders supported on circular columns and capitals, the eastern arch dying into the east wall. Within the eastern arch in the south wall is a small semi-circular headed arch (Fig. 66) about four feet high, just above the ground level, and farther west a triple trefoil headed lancet

within a containing arch; within the middle arch is a double trefoil headed lancet, and within the western the south and another blocked doorway. There is a trefoil headed founder's tomb in the wall within the middle arch. The tomb and windows are of the same date as the arches, and have either been moved to their present position, or suggest the idea that the scheme for adding the aisle was never carried out.

The west window is of three lights Decorated, with quatrefoils two and one in the head; the upper part has been restored. The font has an octagonal cup-shaped bowl with a band below and set on a large octagonal plinth. The bowl is of the Perpendicular period. The pulpit (Fig. 67) at the north-east corner of the nave is good Jacobean, with excellent wooden panelling. The nave is high pitched, with tie beams and king posts, and apparently of the same date as that in the chancel. There is an old chest.

The north doorway (Fig. 68) within the vestry is Norman with plain arch and jambs, recessed tympanum with traces of red colouring, and plain lintel. There is a small trefoil headed niche of later date above. The Norman window (Fig. 69) on the north side has very small extenior opening, with a quarter-round on the arch, and massive jambs. Both the window and doorway are of early date. There are several buttresses to the north wall. The windows are all flush with the wall and have no hoodmoulds. The east on north chancel window is earlier than those to the west of it, and its sill is on a higher level. The chancel buttresses have been renewed. On the south side of chancel is a plain semi-circular headed doorway with chamfered arch and jambs. The low side window on south is brought down to a lower level than those to the east of it. The south doorway (Fig. 70) is trefoil headed with two half-round mouldings with hollow between to the arch and jambs. It is of the same date as the arcade, of which there is no trace in the exterior wall, *viz.* circ. 1260. The west bellcote is new; there is only one bell.

The Church is built of the native stone. The dimensions (interior) are as follows:—

Nave, 43 ft. 4 in. by 20 ft. 9 in.

Chancel, 33 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 5 in.

On the chancel floor is a large ledger stone with the following inscription, somewhat difficult to translate, kindly copied out for me by the Vicar, the Rev. A. Hawkins :—

HENRICUS BECK
ECCLESIÆ HUIUS XXIV PLUS MINUS AN. RECTOR
EX CUJUS ANNUO MENSURÆ MEDIOCRIS PROVENTU
MENSURAM ULTRA MEDIOCRE AUXIT PATRIMONIUM
PROVIDE ELOCATIS NUMIS EMPTISQ LATIFUNDIJS.
QUORUM ALTERA SEMPER CÆLEBS FRATERNA
PARTE ALTERA SORORIAM DONAVIT DONUM
GRATIAM DIVINAM. PRORSUS GRATUITAM
QUAM VIVUS ALIJS PERSPICUE PRÆDICAVIT
SPERANDUM EST IPSUM SENSISSE MORIENTEM
MENS AUGUST DIE XXII ANO APART VIRGIN
MDCLXX ÆTAT LXXVIII.

The Octicentenary of Reading Abbey

The eight hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Reading Abbey is too important a landmark in history to pass unnoticed in our columns. The following article deals with a somewhat fresh aspect of the Abbey, namely, its connection with the reform of the Benedictine Order which originated at Cluny.

READING ABBEY AND CLUNY.

By Jamieson B. Hurry, M.A., M.D.

THE year 1121 must for ever be an *annus mirabilis* in the history of Reading, for it witnessed, on June 18th, the foundation by King Henry Beauclerc of a famous Abbey which has filled an important *rôle* in the annals of England. William of Malmesbury, writing only a few years later, thus describes the historic occasion :

> 'Henry I built this monastery between the rivers Kennet and Thames, in a spot calculated for the reception of almost all who might have occasion to travel to the more populous cities of England, where he placed monks

of the Cluniac Order, who are at this day a noble pattern of holiness, and an example of unwearied and delightful hospitality.'

The association of an English monastery with Cluny confers a distinction of which any religious house may be proud. The Abbey of Cluny was founded in A.D. 910 by William I the Pious, count of Auvergne, and in the course of a few years became one of the most noted religious institutions of the Middle Ages. Its spiritual dominion extended from the British Isles of Constantinople and to Palestine, its aim being the conversion of the world to Christianity. Many of its Abbots were saintly and learned men, consulted by Popes and Kings on the questions of the day, and frequently acting as arbiters of peace or war. The brethren were renowned for their good works, their boundless hospitality, and their missionary enthusiasm.

The vast monastic basilica, only less in length by 10 feet than St. Peter's at Rome, was a masterpiece of architecture and beauty, to the building to which many Sovereigns of Europe contributed: gifts and legacies made it the most splendid reliquary in existence.[1] Cluny was also a great school of science and art, as well as the home of letters. The Library embraced works on every branch of human knowledge—literature, science and art. The catalogues of manuscripts compiled during the 12th and 13th centuries are still extant, and show that the works of more than a thousand sacred and profane writers were copied by its transcribers and sent to distant schools of learning.

Cluny was also characterised by its charitable activities, which were on a lavish scale, hospitality being extended to all, whether rich or poor. The monastic resources may be illustrated by the fact that in 1245 the Abbey simultaneously entertained Pope Innocent IV, accompanied by twelve cardinals and their suites, together with King St. Louis, his queen, his mother, his sister, his brother, the emperor of Constantinople, and other less important princes. Yet this multitude of guests caused no inconvenience to the brethren,

[1] The Cluniac missionaries imported their architecture into every country which they reached. This is shown by the styles of remaining ecclesiastical buildings in England as well as in France, and shows the architectural skill of the monks.—*Duckett, Charters and Records of Cluni*, I, p. 12.

who occupied all their monastic buildings in their usual manner.[2] Indeed, when at its height Cluny was one of the chief centres of the Christian world. In the words of Pope Urbanus II: 'Congregatio Cluniacensis, divino charismate ceteris imbuta plenius, ut alter sol enitet in terris'—*The Congregation of Cluny, more richly endowed with divine favour than the rest, illumines the earth like a second sun.*

The prestige attaching to Cluny is largely based on the reforms it introduced into Benedictine monasteries, reforms which related partly to internal organisation, and partly to external polity. As regards the former the manual labour formerly practised by the brethren was to a great extent abandoned, while in compensation the church services were prolonged until they came to occupy nearly the whole twenty-four hours. The daily psalmody included over a hundred psalms; emphasis was also laid on elaborate ritual and liturgical splendour.

As regards its external policy Cluny introduced a strongly centralised government whereby the daughter houses of the Order came more or less under the direct control of the Abbot of Cluny. The heads of the off-shoots (generally termed priors, not abbots) were his nominees; even the numerous monks had to pass some of the early years of their monastic life at the mother Abbey. These reforms were in the first place adopted by the Benedictine convents of France. Ere long, however, the contagious enthusiasm for the new form of control overflowed into the surrounding countries. Even St. Benedict's own monasteries at Subiaco and Monte Cassino came under the spell, while affiliated houses actually sprang up in the Holy Land. By the middle of the twelfth century Cluny had grown to be head of a vast Order embracing 314 monasteries.

Our Norman Kings were strongly attracted by the lofty ideals which animated the great Cluniac Congregation. Thus only a few years after the battle of Hastings William the Conqueror applied to Cluny for assistance in raising the moral and religious tone of the English monasteries and (*ca.* 1072) in response received from its Abbot St. Hugh, as *envoy*, one of the brethren named Warmond, who afterwards became

[2] *Millénaire de Cluny*, I, p. 16.

Archbishop of Vienna. A story has come down to us which throws an interesting light on the reverence felt by the Conqueror towards Cluny.

On his arrival Warmond informed the King that St. Hugh had sent him his blessing, whereupon the English King uncovered himself and bowed almost to the ground in token of his profound respect. When the astounded courtiers not unnaturally enquired why his majesty showed such condescension to a mere monk, the King replied: 'I value the blessing I have received more than even the conquest of England. Everything I possess must one day be left behind; but the blessing of the holy community of Cluny will last throughout eternity.

As a token of his gratitude the King sent to St. Hugh the present of a cope embroidered with gold and silver thread, enriched with pearls and precious stones, and lined at the bottom with little golden bells. The Queen added the further gift of a chasuble, made of such a heavy material that it could not be folded.[3]

William Rufus also patronised the Cluniac foundations in England, and more especially the monastery of St. Pancras at Lewes, the earliest of the English Cluniac settlements.

His successor, Henry I, however, was a still more liberal benefactor. He contributed generously to the great basilica in course of erection at Cluny, and granted his protection to the priory of St. Pancras already referred to. But his principal benefaction was the Abbey at Reading which he built at his own cost, and in which he placed monks of the Cluniac Order.

The houses affiliated to Cluny at the time of Henry I may be arranged in three groups, according to the closeness of the bonds connecting them with the mother Abbey.[4]

Group I included a number of priories, which were in direct dependence on the mother house; they were looked upon as her direct offspring or children. When only containing a few monks they were known as cells or 'obediences.' Some of these priories had been actually founded by Cluny.

At other times already existing religious houses were handed over to Cluny. Indeed some houses that had previously

[3] J. H. Pignot, *Histoire de l'Ordre de Cluny*, II, p. 298.
[4] J. H. Pignot, l.c. II, pp. 313-15.

enjoyed the rank of abbey consented to be reduced to priories in return for the privilege of joining the famous community. In these cases the prior of the daughter house was appointed by the Abbot of Cluny, who retained all spiritual and temporal authority.

Group II included those Abbeys which received spiritual directions from the mother house, while retaining control of their temporal affairs. They were termed ' subordinate houses ' (maisons assujetties ou ordonnées) and were subject to regular inspection. Sometimes the Abbot of Cluny visited such houses in person, and endeavoured to stimulate them to lofty standards of life and work. On other occasions he might send a deputy who was known as co-Abbot or pro-Abbot. But such an arrangement was only a temporary one, and these monasteries retained the right of electing their own head whenever a vacancy occurred. Moreover they adhered to the title of Abbey as evidence that they controlled their own temporal affairs. Many of them indeed eventually became entirely independent.

Group III included a certain number of Abbeys which were affiliated to Cluny by the voluntary adoption of its ordinances; they were under no obligation to take part in the Chapters-General of the Order. From time to time such monasteries sent some of their members to gain fresh spiritual inspiration and to consult the Abbot of Cluny; but here the connection ended. Each Abbey retained complete autonomy and the management of all its affairs, both spiritual and temporal; they were not subject to visitation. To this group belonged Hirsauge, in the Black Forest, La Cava, in Italy, Sahagun, in Spain, Saint Epvroul, in Normandy, and Reading in England.

Bearing on this point is an interesting letter sent to the writer by Monsieur Léopold Delisle, who says:

> ' Il est constant que des moines de Cluni furent appelés par le roi Henry I pour introduire à Reading les institutions de Cluni, qui passaient alors pour le type le plus parfait des pratiques de la vie monastique d'après la règle de Saint Benoit. Mais il ne s'ensuit pas que l'abbaye anglaise ait été mise sous la jurisdiction de Cluni. Je ne vois par que les visiteurs de Cluni aient jamais mis le pied à Reading, ni que les abbés de Reading aient été convoqués aux chapitres généraux.'

These three Groups, consisting of priories, of subordinate and of affiliated Abbeys constituted what is known as the Congregation or Order of Cluny.[5]

It appears therefore that Henry Beauclerc did not wish his great foundation to be controlled by Cluny; in fact it was probably too big and influential for any subordinate position. This is clear from the words of the Foundation Charter: 'At the death of the Abbot of Reading all the possessions of the monastery, wheresoever situated, shall remain free and entire, with all rights and customs, in the hands, and at the disposal, of the prior and monks of the chapter of Reading.' The founder did however desire that the lofty ideals of the famous Burgundian house should inspire the monastic community at Reading.

Nor did the autonomy of the Abbey detract from its prestige among Cluniac foundations, for in Pignot's words:

> 'Toutes les misères trouvèrent un soulagement dans cette riche et puissante maison qui devint le type des abbayes clusiennes en Angleterre. Henri I y prit sa sépulture. Une ville considérable se forma autour; . . . . et, peu à peu, la cité créée par les moines devint une des plus populeuses et des plus actives du royaume.'[6]

Moreover Cluny played a great part both in the erection and in the early history of Reading Abbey. In the first place Pontius, the Abbot of Cluny, lent to Henry Beauclerc the services of Peter, his prior, with seven brethren, who initiated the building operations, being assisted by some monks from St. Pancras, at Lewes. Later on, when building operations had advanced sufficiently for the organisation of the monastery, this was entrusted to Hugh de Boves, a man *full of faith and good works,* who had been educated at Cluny and had won golden opinions from his superiors.[7] He was one of the learned theologians of the day, and had recently been Prior of St. Pancras, at Lewes. On April 15th, 1123, he was appointed first Abbot of Reading, Prior Peter resigning his charge and returning home.

[5] Some authorities speak of the Cluniac Order as only including the Groups I and II mentioned above. *Cf. Millénaire de Cluny,* I, p. 331.

[6] Pignot, l.c. III, p. 36.

[7] For further particulars *cf.* Hébert, *Revue des Questions historiques,* 1898, Oct.; *The First and Last Abbots of Reading,* by J.B.H., p. 9.

It is interesting to note that the head of St. Pancras, one of the closely attached Cluniac houses in England, was willing to be transferred to another house beyond the direct control of Cluny, and where only the Cluniac customs were observed. Doubtless the influence of the royal founder and the prestige of the new monastery secured the transference.

When Abbot Hugh was promoted to the Archbishopric of Rouen, he was succeeded by Aucherius, who had also been prior of St. Pancras.

Another interesting link between the two great Abbeys was forged when in 1199 Hugh II, the eighth Abbot of Reading, who also had received his religious education at Cluny, was appointed Abbot of Cluny, where he became known as Hugh V or Hugh d'Anjou. This appointment reflected singular honour on Reading and proved highly popular at Cluny, where the new Abbot became famous for his piety, his learning and his graciousness to all classes with whom he came into contact.[8] Hugh d'Anjou made his tenure of office memorable by promulgating a revised set of Statutes which are still extant, and which seek to strengthen monastic life against the temptations of wealth, evil habits and subservience to temporal authorities.

During its later history Reading ceased to be regarded as Cluniac, and is generally classed among the Benedictine houses, its Abbot taking part in the triennial Benedictine Chapters, which were enjoined by the fourth General Council of Lateran in 1215. Indeed the fifth of these Chapters appears to have been held at Reading in 1228, under the presidency of the Abbots of Westminster and Peterborough. For nearly a century longer, however, the designation Cluniac is still occasionally applied, and as late as 1309 the Pope addresses a letter to 'the Abbot and convent of the Cluniac monastery of Reading.'

It must for ever remain a distinction of the monastery of Reading that its brethren had as their ideal the high standard of life and work that characterised the Cluniacs, and further that it had the honour of supplying one of the learned and saintly Abbots who reigned at Cluny.

[8] *Cf.* 'Hugh II, Eighth Abbot of Reading,' by J.B.H., *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal*, Jan., 1917.

Berkshire Archæological Society

1921.

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ANNUAL MEETING, 1921.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the History Room of University College, Reading, on Wednesday, April 6th. The President, Mr. Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A., was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of members and their friends.

The President reported on the efforts that were being made to preserve the tower of Southcote Manor House, which Mr. Smith, who had bought the materials of the house, had consented to leave standing for the consideration of £50. Mr. Keyser undertook to write to Mr. Blagrave and try to persuade him to allow the tower to remain.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield then read the following report :—

Annual Report, 1920—1921.

In presenting the report for the past year's working the Committee beg to state that considerable activity has been shown in the various departments of the Society's labours, and that its condition may be considered to be fairly satisfactory. There has been an increase in the number of members, and several responsibilities have been entrusted to the Society which are somewhat outside its usual curriculum. Foremost amongst these is the acceptance of the invitation of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies by the Society to inaugurate the congress which is to be held in June next in Reading. The Secretary has had much correspondence with the officers of the Union in London, enlisted the sympathy and support of the Mayor of Reading, and arranged a meeting at the Town Hall which several delegates from London attended. Subsequent meetings have been held under the auspices of the Mayor; committees have been appointed, which are now energetically working with the assistance of Mr. Arman, O.B.E., who has kindly undertaken the onerous duties of Hon. Secretary. In all probability the congress will be a great success.

One of the most important events of the year was the historic pageant held in June last in the ruins of Reading's ancient Abbey, so ably inaugurated and successfully arranged

and managed by the then Mayor, Dr. Abram, and by Mrs. Abram, assisted by hundreds of willing helpers, and written by your Hon. Secretary. The pageant was a great and stupendous success, and will long live in the memories of those who witnessed it or took part in the proceedings. The celebration of the octocentenary of the foundation of Reading Abbey, which will occur on Saturday, June 18th, has been occupying the attention of your Committee. As the Corporation did not see their way to arrange and finance this interesting event, they have requested the Society to undertake the affair, and the Committee has been invited by the Mayor to meet other representative gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood to discuss the matter. A meeting has taken place, when it was resolved to carry out the project. According to the estimate of the Hon. Architect some £200 will be required, for which subscriptions are requested.

Headquarters of the Society.

The Committee desires to express the gratitude of the Society to the Principal and Council of University College, Reading, for the permission granted to them to use the History Room for the Society's lectures, and for the other excellent accommodation provided for the members. The Society considers itself most fortunate in having this service granted to it, and is grateful for the hospitality afforded to it by the College.

Meetings and Lectures.

The usual number of meetings and lectures have been held during the past year. At the last Annual Meeting, on May 5th, Professor Stenton delivered an important and valuable lecture on 'Some Problems in the Early History of Reading.' This was delivered only from notes, and your Committee would urge upon the author the advantage of publishing it, if possible, in the *Journal*.

On October 12th the President gave one of his valuable lectures on Berkshire Churches, illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides, specially prepared for the occasion. The churches described this year were those of Welford, East and West Shefford, Eastgarston and Lambourn.

On November 26th, Mr. A. H. Blake, by the kind invitation of Miss Baily, lectured on 'Samuel Pepys as an Antiquary and Collector,' illustrated by lantern slides.

On January 20th, Mr. Petrocokino gave a lecture on 'The Old Temples and Old Gardens of Cashmere,' illustrated by slides taken from the lecturer's own photographs.

On February 2nd Mr. Miles, M.V.O., delivered an illustrated lecture on 'The Historic Stones of Windsor Castle.'

On March 8th Mrs. Cope was prevented by illness from giving her lecture on 'Wales and its Rulers,' but her husband, Mr. Cope, kindly acted as her substitute and delivered the lecture in her stead.

Excursions.

Two excursions have been made during the season. The first was a two-days' excursion to Salisbury, Stonehenge and Old Sarum, when the members were fortunate enough to have as their guide Mr. Frank Stevens, F.S.A., Curator of the Museum. The second excursion was to Lambourn and the Lambourn Valley, under the direction of the President and Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A. The thanks of the Society are especially due to Mrs. Sperling for so kindly entertaining the members to tea at Donnington Castle House, and also to the other ladies and gentlemen who did a like service on the occasion of the lectures. These included the following: At the last Annual Meeting, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Duff, the President and Mrs. Keyser, Miss Baily, Mr. and Mrs. Petrocokino, Mrs. Wedderburn and Mrs. Jenkyns, and Mrs. Holden and Miss Walter.

The Abingdon Branch.

Under the inspiration of Mr. d'Almaine, Town Clerk of the Borough, and Mr. C. O. Wright, the Abingdon Branch has shown great activity in arranging lectures and excursions. One of the latter, attended by your Secretary, was made to Weyland's Smithey under the leadership of Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, and to the barn and Church of Great Coxwell, which were described by your Secretary. Good arrangements are being made for excursions during the coming summer. Very important excavation work

had been done during the past year by Mr. d'Almaine, aided by Mr. Reginald Smith, Mr. Peers and other experts at Weyland's Smithey, and some valuable results had been obtained. These were reported on at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, and it is hoped that a full account may shortly be given in the *Journal*. All Berkshire antiquaries owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. d'Almaine for his zealous labours.

The Historical Association.

The foundation of a Berkshire Branch of this important body must be noted by the Society. Papers by leading historians have been read before the Association, which aims at drawing together all branches of teachers, the masters of great schools such as Eton and Wellington, uniting with the teachers in elementary schools in spreading the knowledge of history. Your Secretary has promised to conduct a party of the members to Wallingford on June 25th, when it is hoped that the members of the Society may be invited to join with them in exploring the antiquities of that ancient town.

The Reading Architects' Society.

The Society welcomes most cordially the formation of the Association of Reading Architects under the able and active secretaryship of Mr. Willcocks. It is entirely a professional Association. Mr. Willcocks approached the Society with a view of active co-operation, and terms were agreed upon whereby the members could participate in the Society's meetings and excursions. In former times the Society, with a view of encouraging architectural students, gave prizes for measured architectural drawings, and it was suggested that this custom might be revived.

The Preservation of Southcote House.

Efforts were made recently to prevent the destruction of this ancient manor house of the Blagrave family, as it was one of the few remaining old buildings in the town of Reading, and had many interesting associations. It was suggested that your Society should be responsible in raising a sum for its

purchase. The Mayor took a great interest in endeavouring to save it and called several meetings together for the purpose, but the demands of the owner were so large and the amount of money that would have been required to make the house habitable so great that it was felt that the proposition was hopeless, and the idea had to be abandoned.

A Survey of the Church Plate of Berkshire.

The work of the Society has been greatly strengthened by the arrival amongst us of a distinguished antiquary, Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., formerly Secretary of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, whom we welcome most cordially. He has come to reside at East Hagbourne, and he contemplates undertaking the excellent work of cataloguing the church plate of the county. It is nearly thirty years ago since the project was first started. Your Secretary had then two offers from gentlemen interested in the subject, Mr. Arthur Dasent, son of the late Sir George Dasent, and Mr. Gardner, Vicar of Fawley. He, therefore, divided the county into East and West Berkshire, Mr. Dasent taking the former, and Mr. Gardner the latter. Unfortunately Mr. Dasent's notes were burnt in the fire that occurred in his father's house, and Mr. Gardner died long before he had completed his task. Some of these notes were published in the *Journal*, but the work was quite incomplete, and now Mr. Walker is prepared to undertake the work entirely *de novo*. He expects that it will take five years to complete. He has already obtained the approval of the Bishop, who trusts that all the clergy in the county will assist Mr. Walker in carrying out this heavy, important and self-imposed labour.

The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal.

The official organ of the Society, the *Journal,* is now published by the Society, and it is hoped that the Members appreciate the privilege of receiving the numbers entirely free of charge. Some delay has been caused in its issue under the many difficulties of printing and publishing at the present time. But the Members receive their two numbers a year, and these

are rendered extremely valuable by the large number of fine illustrations generously presented by the President. These will always make the *Journal* a valuable possession.

The editors take the advantage of this report to express the hope that members of the Berkshire Archæological Society will contribute articles dealing with the many antiquities of the county.

Honorary Treasurer.

Since the last Annual Meeting, as Mr. Rowland Kent was unable to accept the office of Treasurer, the Society has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. H. T. Morley, who has entered upon his duties with much energy and zeal. He has ably attended to the finances of the Society, which are on a satisfactory footing, and your Secretary is grateful to him for his assistance in carrying on the work of the Society, which does not become less burdensome as the years speed on. The members will assist the Treasurer greatly by the regular payment of subscriptions.

Position of the Society.

The number of members is at present 269. The balance-sheet shows a balance in hand of £58. In conclusion, your Committee is of opinion that the Society has never been in a more prosperous condition, and that it is actively fulfilling the objects for which it was founded. This year is the jubilee of its reconstruction. According to the tradition of our elders it was originaly known as the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, founded in 1840, which had for its President the Earl of Abingdon, Vice-President, the Marquis of Downshire, John Bligh Monck (director), and Thomas Noon Talfourd, Philip Pusey, M.P., &c., as its Council. It was reconstituted in 1871 under the management of the principal architects of the town, afterwards strenuously supported by the Rev. J. M. Guilding, and your Secretary has held that office for 34 years. It is fitting that some celebration should be made of this jubilee year, and your Committee would be glad to receive some suggestions as to the form this should take. Perhaps a commemorative gathering could be arranged for the autumn, a

medal struck, or some other plan devised for the due celebration of a not insignificant event. Commending this to the careful consideration of the members, the Committee bring this report to a close.

The report was received and adopted, and also the report of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. T. Morley. Mr. Ditchfield then proposed the re-election of Mr. Keyser as President of the Society. He said that no Society could have a better President. Mr. Keyser took the greatest interest in its welfare, devoting much of his valuable time to its gatherings, giving lectures, enriching the *Journal* with his articles and costly plates, and discharging the duties of his office thoroughly and well. This was seconded by Mrs. Holden and carried with applause.

Lord Aldenham's name was added to the list of Vice-Patrons, and those of Messrs. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., J. Hautenville Cope and C. B. Willcocks to the Committee. The President proposed in flattering terms the re-election of Mr. Ditchfield as Hon. Secretary, who had for so long been the mainstay of the Society, and had kept it going for 34 years. He hoped that Mr. Ditchfield would continue to hold the office for another 34 years. Mr. Rain seconded, and the election was carried by acclamation. Mr. Morley was re-elected Hon. Treasurer.

The President then delivered a very interesting lecture on 'A Trip Down the Rhone from Lyons to Marseilles,' illustrated by a charming series of lantern views. Mr. d'Almaine proposed a vote of thanks to him for the lecture, and a similar vote was recorded to Miss Cooper-Smith and Miss Hissey for kindly entertaining the Society to tea at the close of the meeting.

BERKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts, January to July, 1920.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1919, Barclay's Bank	37 12 3	
Cash with Hon. Treasurer	10 5 5½	
		47 17 8½
Interest on Deposit A/c		8 10
Subscriptions		51 19 0
		£100 5 6½

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing, General		13 10 5
Subscription to—		
University College	3 3 0	
Caretaker	10 6	
S.E. Union Scientific Society ...	10 0	
		4 3 6
Clerical Assistance		10 0
Hire of Lantern		1 5 0
Postages		12 5½
Balance at Bank		80 4 2
		£100 5 6½

July to December, 1920.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, Barclay's Bank		80 4 2
Subscriptions		38 18 0
Interest on Deposit A/c		10 1
By payments for—		
Salisbury Excursion	86 10 6	
Lambourne Excursion	27 18 6	
		114 9 0
Received for Teas—		
Miss Valpy and Mrs. Attwood ...	1 3 4	
C. E. Keyser, Esq.	2 18 8	
W. Carleton Williams, Esq. ...	1 3 4	
R. F. Duff, Esq.	1 3 4	
		6 8 8
A. E. Preston, Esq., donation for printing		6 7 6
Credit on 25 Cheques		4 2
		£247 1 7

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing, General	10 16 4	
,, Journal	51 11 3	
		62 7 7
Hire of Lantern		1 10 0
Subscriptions—		
Congress, Archæological Society, and 200 reports	1 15 0	
To C. R. Peers, Esq., for excavations at Weyland Smith's Cave	5 0 0	
		6 15 0
Buttery, University College, for Teas		9 18 8
Expenses, Abingdon Branch		5 3 8
Cheque Book		10 0
Expensions for Excursion—		
To Salisbury	76 5 6	
To Lambourne	24 15 0	
		101 0 6
Postages, &c.		19 9
Balance at Barclay's Bank	58 8 11	
Cash with Hon. Treasurer	7 6	
		58 16 5
		£247 1 7

H. T. MORLEY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

March 29th, 1921.

Audited and found correct,

T. ROWLAND KENT, *Hon. Auditor,*

4 Cross Street, Reading.

Oxford Ladies' Archæological and Brass-Rubbing Society

YEAR 1919—1920.

President:
Miss SWANN, Walton Manor.

Committee:

President	Miss SWANN.
Hon. Treasurer	Miss LUCY SWANN.
Hon. Librarian	Mrs. WHITMARSH.
Hon. Secretaries	Miss STONE.
	Miss POYNTER.
Members of Committee	Mrs. ODGERS.
	Mrs. MACINTOSH.
	Mrs. MUSGRAVE.
	Miss SPENCER THOMSON.
	Miss HURST.

THE Society this year completes its twenty-seventh year, and it continues to flourish. The usual number of meetings have been held, and all have been well attended.

There have been no changes on the Committee. On October 29th, Mr. Falconer Madan, F.S.A., late Bodley's Librarian, gave a lecture on 'Special Points in Oxford Colleges,' in which he gave many interesting and generally unknown details of the various facts concerning the origin of the foundations of many of the Colleges, and the derivations of their names.

On November 12th a Meeting was held in Hannington Hall, at which many members and friends were present to hear a lecture by Miss Fowler on Charles VIII of France, his times and contemporary history.

She exhibited very many beautiful lantern slides of views in France and Italy, and also many historical portraits of special interest, some of them being of great value to students of the characters and history of the celebrated men and women of the fifteenth century; that of Anne of Beaujeu was very striking.

After the lecture Mrs. Odgers very kindly received all those present at tea, which was served in the library.

On February 10th, Mr. Allen Shuffrey again very kindly exhibited a number of his beautiful drawings and paintings at

a meeting in St. Rognvald's Lecture Room, and he gave a paper on 'Picturesque Oxfordshire,' proving what a lovely county ours is, and how many places of archæological and artistic interest we possess.

After the meeting the President, Miss Swann, received the company at tea.

A meeting was held at Hannington Hall on May 18th to hear a paper by Mr. C. Keyser, F.S.A., on 'Churches in Oxfordshire.'

This paper, like all those he has so kindly given to the Society, was profusely illustrated by splendid photographic slides of the various churches, principally taken by Mr. Taunt.

The subject dealt with was a group of churches in North Oxfordshire, those of Croughton, Hanwell, Horley and Hornton, all situated near to Banbury, and each possessing features of interest. Croughton has some very curious mural paintings, that of 'The Doom' being specially striking and much resembling in its treatment the mural painting of the same subject at Southleigh Church (also in Oxfordshire).

A number of photographs were shown of curious cornices outside the churches. These were elaborately carved with quaint figures, heads of men and animals, &c., and they generally appeared to be in very good preservation.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Keyser for this and the many other lectures he has so kindly given to the Society.

On Wednesday, May 27th, a paper was read in St. Rognvald's Lecture Room by Miss Frances Tobey, Professor of English in Colorado State Teachers' College, U.S.A., on 'A Visit to Italy,' with special reference to Santa Croce, a Florentine Record.

As the lecturer had just returned from a visit to Italy and was full of enthusiasm for all she had seen, this was a most interesting and instructive paper, and as Miss Tobey had brought back with her many photographs, paintings, &c., and gave many amusing accounts of her visits to places in Italy, a very enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Miss Stone most kindly received all present at tea after the meeting.

Index to Hurst Parish Marriage Register,

1585—1607 and 1633—1812

Gold, Francis, 1733.
Goldsmith, Hugh, 1637.
Good, Methewe, 1605; Andrew, 1633; Wm., 1638; Wm., 1656; Thos., 1665; Andrew, 1688; Jno., 1704.
Goodall, Benjamin, 1778.
Goodchild, Henry, 1598; Nathaniel, 1642; Stephen, 1642; Charles, 1667; Thos., 1689; Thos., 1710; Jno., 1719; Jno., 1720; Ric., 1725; Thos., 1734; Charles, 1743; Charles, 1747; James, 1779; Ric., 1788; Charles, 1790; James, 1796; Wm.; 1799; Jno., 1800.
Gooddinge, Nicholas, 1607.
Goodwin, Benjamin, 1746.
Goom, Wm., 1770.
Gooswell, Raffe, 1599.
Gorrway, Christopher, 1590.
Gorway, Christofer, 1600.

Notes

'The City.'

It does not appear that the attention of antiquaries has been drawn to the large number of spots, hamlets or single dwellings, called by the above title. What is its origin? Its Latin derivation leads to the supposition that the name either arose in Norman times, or is a relic of the Roman occupation. A record should be made of all spots still named 'The City,' and an attempt made to trace the history of each. Some are possibly modern and may be passed over, but from a collation of evidence much light could be thrown on local history. A road in this district bears many indications of being a Bronze Age track used by the Romans for their communications to the South from the ford of the Kenneth, and within a distance of

REPORT

OF THE

EARTHWORKS COMMITTEE.

ARCHAEOLOGY during the past two years, like all other peaceful pursuits, has still been overshadowed by the War and its aftermath. The cost of paper and printing rendered it necessary for the printing of last year's Report to be deferred, and the present Report covers both 1918 and 1919. Moreover, the Hon. Secretary is not yet free from the pressure of war work, and the Committee again ask indulgence for the delay in the issue of the Report and any shortcomings in it.

The outstanding features in the year 1918 were the gift of Stonehenge to the nation by its public-spirited owner, Sir C. H. E. Chubb, of Salisbury, and the destruction, not before brought to notice, of some of the most remarkable features that distinguished the camp at Willington, near Bedford. Stonehenge was already scheduled as an ancient monument, and, besides the protection thereby given it, was in safe keeping in the hands of its late owner. Yet the feeling that such a monument ought to be a national possession is probably universal, while it is to be hoped that the action of Sir C. Chubb may stimulate other owners of ancient buildings, or of other monuments of more than local interest and value, to follow his example.

In the case of Willington camp, however, the fact that the owner is a Member of Parliament, and was understood to be desirous of preserving its distinctive features, has not served to save it from irreparable damage. The camp, which, unlike the majority of so-called "Danish" camps, is almost certainly of Danish construction, possessed in its harbour and docks features which made it almost, if not quite, unique in this country. The period of its construction is with much probability assigned to the Danish advance on Bedford recorded in the *A.S. Chronicle* under the year 921. But its position on flat alluvial land on the banks of the Ouse, and

the fact that its distinguishing features appealed only to experts, prevented it from becoming a show place. It has been peculiarly unfortunate. Landward, a roadway runs along what was probably the outer ditch. A railway, running between it and the river, has cut through the water approaches and destroyed the vallum on the river side, and a railway station has probably obliterated some of the outworks. No voice was raised locally on its behalf when it was handed over for allotments to the owner's constituents. Any interest he had in its preservation was not likely to be exerted very strongly against the desire of the allotment holders to cultivate their plots untrammeled by having to respect a few old banks and ditches. Mr. A. R. Goddard, a late member of the Earthworks Committee, who was much interested in the camp, which he has described in the *Saga Book* of the Viking Club, Vol. III., had, unhappily, left the neighbourhood. Neither the town or county of Bedford boast of an archaeological society or other body to whom an appeal might have been made, and efforts to get into touch with local correspondents, who might have watched the place and reported any serious damage, were unavailing.

The moral is that, until the Royal Commissions on Ancient Monuments have completed their labours, it will be almost impossible to save any threatened earthwork if its destruction appeals to anyone's pocket, unless it is a place of well-recognised local interest and the public feeling of the neighbourhood can be aroused on its behalf.

Still there are signs, which we gladly welcome, that even public bodies are becoming more alive to the duty of preserving ancient earthworks from destruction or damage. The officials of the Duchy of Cornwall had little respect in the past for the ancient monuments in their care, if the story be true which tells how a clause in a contract for the repair of roads on Dartmoor allowed the contractor to use the stones of the alignments, etc. for road-metal. But the present Report records the care which the Duchy has taken to prevent injury to Castell-an-Dinas in granting a lease of mining rights in the parish of St. Columb Major. This is in striking contrast to the way in which, some years ago, the fortress on Penmaenmawr was handed over to destruction under a lease granted by the Office of Woods and Forests.

Against the melancholy story of Willington, we may set the case of the camp on Boddington Hill, in Buckinghamshire, where a timely notice to the Committee has saved the camp

from the risk it ran, owing to its not being shown in maps or known locally as an earthwork. Great credit is due to Mr. H. S. Braun, who during a visit to the neighbourhood discovered the camp for himself and noticed and reported the danger that threatened it. The last report, however, of a reservoir dug in the centre of the camp is somewhat disquieting, though at present it would not seem that any serious damage has been done.

Mr. G. E. Cruickshank's success in tracing the Middlesex Grim's Dyke for some eighteen miles or more also calls for special attention. That at this late date it should still be possible to make discoveries of this kind within fifteen miles of London should be an encouragement to all field archaeologists, and shows the importance of checking the reports of earlier antiquaries by actual observation. Like the traces of Wansdyke, found in Savernake Forest, it shows how cautious we should be before accepting reports that a dyke which appears to come to an abrupt termination ends "in the air," or before adopting theories that account for such a sudden end by the supposed existence of former forests, or marshes, for the dyke to rest on. The discovery that between Brockley Hill (*Sulloniacae*) and Elstree the Roman Road ran beside Grim's Dyke, apparently along the ditch, seems to point to the Dyke being pre-Roman. It may also help to account for the remarkable swerve out of its straight course which Watling Street makes on reaching Brockley Hill, only resuming a direction parallel to its original line on the top of Elstree Hill, where Grim's Dyke again turns at right angles eastward.

The recent discovery of enclosures connected with the Dyke between Brockley Hill and Stanmore, and Dr. Martin's independent discovery of another earthwork on Brockley Hill, where pottery (apparently Roman) is fairly plentiful, seems to call for further investigation. Dr. Martin has suggested to the Committee the desirability of appointing a joint committee representing, say, the British Archaeological Society, the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, and the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, to consider the undertaking of trial excavations on the site, provided the necessary permission can be obtained. The position of the site as the first station out of London northwards on Watling Street, its nearness to London, and the ease with which it can be reached, suggest that such a proposal would be warmly supported.

The notes that have come to hand during the year 1919 show that there has been no resumption of activity as yet among archaeologists, though they contain promise for the future.

One more case of the destruction of a threatened earthwork must be added to that of Willington, that of the Roman Camp at Templeborough, referred to in the Report for 1917, which has now been obliterated by railway sidings. Lack of local interest, or local reverence for the past, led to the failure of the efforts made to save the site which are referred to in the Report for 1913, and needs arising out of the War are said to have made its destruction unavoidable.

We have, on the other hand, to record the purchase of the site of the Roman fort at Segontium, in Carnarvonshire, by a syndicate of Welsh archaeologists, who intend to carry out excavations there. This has preserved the site from the builder, and is an example which deserves to be imitated.

In Hampshire, further excavations are being carried out on Hengistbury Head, and are still in progress; and a survey of the earthworks round Bournemouth has been undertaken by the Bournemouth Field Club, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A. This will fill up an angle left by Mr. Sumner's surveys of the ancient earthworks of Cranborne Chase and of the New Forest.

The Ancient Entrenchments and Camps of Gloucestershire, by E. J. Burrow, which has recently appeared, illustrated with drawings of the camps, is a useful record, but the absence of plans diminishes its value.

Several of the items of information collected refer to earthworks revealed, or rendered more accessible, by the thinning and clearing of woodlands which has taken place so generally over the face of the land. The attention of local societies and of field archaeologists in general is called to the desirability of examining newly cleared land for traces of earthworks that may have lain hidden in the woods and their undergrowth.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, in the course of a survey of Roman Roads in "Wessex," for a contemplated work, is reported to have discovered several unrecorded earthworks. Particulars of these, however, are not at present available.

The Committee regret to report that the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who has occupied the chair

since 1903-4, has been compelled by the pressure of his public duties to resign the position. They regret also to record the death of Sir W. St. John Hope, Litt.D., D.C.L., an original member of the Committee, on the 18th August, 1919, and of Professor F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., a member since 1903, on the 1st October, 1919; and a further loss owing to the resignation of Mr. J. G. N. Clift, a member since 1909, on account of ill-health due to active service, which will oblige him to reside abroad probably for some years. The Committee wish to record their deep sense of gratitude to Lord Crawford for the unfailing help he has given them in his position as Chairman, and they feel that his consenting to occupy the position has been of great value to the cause of archaeology. They are glad to report that his name will still appear as a member of the Committee. While they feel that all the members of the Congress of Archaeological Societies will join in deploring Lord Crawford's resignation, they are glad to be able to announce that the President of the Congress, Sir Hercules Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, has consented to take Lord Crawford's place as Chairman of the Committee.

The gap left by the deaths of Sir St. John Hope and Professor Haverfield will not easily be filled; and the loss, it is hoped only for a time, of Mr. Clift's services will be much felt owing to the active interest he has taken in the Committee's work. The Committee are, however, glad to report that Mr. Henry Balfour, F.S.A., Professor R. Bosanquet, F.S.A., and Mr. Henry Jenner, F.S.A., have consented to join the Committee.

The Assistant Treasurer of the Congress of Archaeological Societies, Mr. George Clinch, F.G.S., Librarian of the Society of Antiquaries, has again rendered valuable help in the preparation of the Bibliography. Thanks are also due to the secretaries of affiliated societies and other correspondents who have contributed the information which follows.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Wendover. It was reported to the Hon. Secretary in 1918, by Mr. H. S. Braun, that the camp on Boddington Hill in this parish (described in Mr. A. H. Allcroft's *Earthwork of England*, footnote, p. 79, but not marked as a camp in the 6″ map of the O. S.) was in the hands of Canadian lumbermen and was in danger of destruction, or at any rate serious damage. This was brought to the notice of the Bucks Archaeological and Architectural Society through Mr. Edwin Hollis, Curator of the Aylesbury Museum, who has visited the camp and reports that no serious damage has been done. He has approached the Officer in charge of the work who had not previously recognised the camp as such, but did so at once when the position of the rampart was indicated. He expressed himself as deeply interested in it, and promised that it should not in any way be damaged, and that Mr. Hollis should be informed if anything of archaeological interest is met with. (*See* also under Destruction.)

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Two natural mounds near the River Ystwyth, one shown (wrongly) as a tumulus in the O. S. maps, about two miles S. of Aberystwyth, the other about a mile S. of Llanafan, exposed by clearance of woodland, are now seen to have been to all appearance to some extent scarped, though the amount of human work upon them would be difficult to estimate. It is suggested that they were included in an early Norman scheme of defence of a line of communications North and South in West Wales, the existence of which is inferred from the position of certain Norman earthworks in the neighbourhood in relation to the older roads.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Felling of timber, which has made an earthwork at Llanllwni more accessible, shows that the work, hitherto classed as a mount and bailey, has no enclosure and must be classed as simple mound and ditch.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—A Committee of the County Council ordered the ploughing of the Park at Caerhûn in which the remains of the unexcavated Roman fort of Conovium are situated. Fortunately the owner, Mrs. Gough, by a prompt appeal to the local representative of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales, was able to arrange for other adjacent grasslands to be brought under the plough instead, and the site was spared. It is worth observing that the ruins of a Roman fort are not well suited to the plough, and the choice of the spot by the County Council was, even from a purely agricultural point of view, foolish.

Carnarvonshire.—The site of the Roman fort of Segontium was offered for sale for building in the spring of 1919. Fortunately it has been bought by a syndicate of local archaeologists, headed by Lord Boston, and a committee has been formed to arrange for excavations early in 1920.

Cornwall.—St. Columb Major. Mr. H. Jenner reports measures which have been taken by the Duchy of Cornwall to preserve Castell-an-Dinas, an important earthwork in this parish, from damage by mining operations. A rich vein of wolfram (tungsten) has been found to run under the hill-fort, but the mining company formed to work it is strictly bound by the lease not to interfere with the earthwork. The mine opens in the side of the hill well below the lowest vallum, and, though a ventilating shaft will be necessary in the centre of the innermost area, this is to be begun from below and the surface disturbed as little as possible. Mr Jenner will be informed when the surface is to be touched, and either he or Mr. G. Penrose, Curator of the Truro Museum, will be present to watch proceedings and see that any finds are preserved.

Devonshire.—Lydford. The ancient town wall was threatened with destruction early in 1919 for the purpose of building workmen's dwellings, but the Hon. Secretary of the Devonshire Association addressed a successful protest to the First Commissioner of Works, Commander Williams, M.P., and the local Councils concerned.

Essex.—Dr. J. Horace Round calls attention to some earthworks in this county recorded in earlier writers, but not included by Mr. Chalkley Gould in his article on Essex earthworks in the Victoria County Histories. Morant, in his *History and Antiquities of Essex*, records, under Great Hockesley, a trench and other works a little way north of Woodhouse which some call an ancient camp, but which in his opinion appear to be the remains of a "British oppidum." Close by these, to the east, the perambulations of the Colchester liberties in 1637 and 1671 mention "the Rampers (ramparts) on Broxted and Hockesley Heath." Dr. Round intends to suggest to the Essex Archaeological Society, of which he is President, that an attempt should be made after the war to re-discover these earthworks.

Hampshire.—Bournemouth. A survey of the earthworks round Bournemouth is being carried out by the Bournemouth Field Club, assisted by Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A.

———— Christchurch. Owing to influential local representations, the Military authorities surrounded the various ancient earthworks on St. Catherine's Hill with posts and barbed wire. Consequently little damage has been done, though the hill has been much used during the war as a training ground for trench digging, etc.

———— Lymington. The trees on Buckland Rings are being cleared, and there is talk of building there. The matter is being watched.

Hampshire.—New Forest. A circular earthwork of a type hitherto unrecorded in the district has been discovered by Mr. H. Kidner, on Hatchet Moor, Beaulieu Heath. The total diameter is 48 yards; the diameter of the inner area, which is slightly lower than the ground level, 34 yards. The surrounding bank, in which there is no gap or entrance, is slightly over 2 feet high, and there appear to be neither outer nor inner ditch, nor a central mound. The material for making the bank has apparently been brought to the spot, as the depression of the area is not enough to account for it.

———— Wimborne. A squarish embanked area, containing about three-quarters of an acre, has been discovered by the late Mr. H. Le Jeune, close to the line of the Roman road from Badbury Rings to Hamworthy. Three of the sides are fairly well preserved, and the fourth is occupied by a mound. It has been planned by Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., for the Bournemouth District Survey of Ancient Earthworks.

Leicestershire.—Leicester. The Corporation has been asked to see that "The Raw Dykes" is not damaged by the extension of the Gas Works, under an Act of Parliament recently obtained.

Hertfordshire and Middlesex.— Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, continuing investigations briefly noticed in the Report for 1914, and assisted by the Hon. Secretary and Mr. H. S. Braun, has now traced Grim's Dyke continuously from Ruislip Park to a rivulet a quarter-of-a-mile N.W. of Potter's Bar Station, on the Great Northern Railway. Over most of the distance modern roads have been constructed along the dyke, or it has been used as a field boundary and can hardly be distinguished from an ordinary hedge-bank, while in the grounds of Bentley Priory it is almost lost in dense jungles of laurel, or obliterated by landscape gardening in the precincts of the residences that have been carved out of the Priory grounds on their western side. But the evidences of its presence which can still be found in a line practically continuous are sufficient to make its course undoubted. Even where it passes through Chipping Barnet portions of it are still to be found in gardens and in Ravenscourt Park, where it forms the northern boundary of the park and is well preserved. It stretches for a mile in good preservation along the W. side of Wrotham Park, and imposing fragments of it can be found at various points between Pinner Green and Harrow Weald Common. Between Brockley Hill and Elstree, where Watling Street makes a double curve out of its usual straight course, the Roman road runs along the eastern side of Grim's Dyke, cutting through it at Elstree, where the dyke turns sharply E. The length of the dyke, as at present traced, is some eighteen miles, mainly in Middlesex.

Middlesex.—Brockley Hill. For some years Dr. Wm. Martin has had under observation a quadrilateral earthwork, about 120 yards square, which he has discovered at the summit of Brockley Hill, the site of the Roman station of Sulloniacæ. Roman pottery seems to be fairly plentiful in the ditch of the earthwork. Mr. G. E. Cruickshank

and the Hon. Secretary have also found the remains of a vast enclosure stretching from Brockley Hill to Little Stanmore across the angle which Grim's Dyke makes at this point, with apparently one or more subsidiary enclosures at Brockley Hill, and two separate but adjacent quadrilateral enclosures at Little Stanmore, which may be ancient. One of the latter, a moat which partly surrounds the grounds of "The Grove," has a large tumulus on the inner edge on its south side.

MIDDLESEX.—South Mimms. The recent cutting down of a hedge-row has disclosed a sunken way, hitherto unsuspected, leading to an earthwork on Warren Green Farm in this parish, which is planned though not accurately in the 25″ O.S. map, but is not marked as a camp in the 6″ map. It appears to have been a Norman work of the mount and bailey type, and is protected on the W. side, including the angles N. & S., by an enormous chalkpit. The entrance on the N., approached by a narrow causeway between the chalkpit and the fosse, is flanked by two mounds, which no doubt bore gate-towers. The mount rises a little to the E. of this, and the sunken way, running up from the S.E., enters the fosse at the S.E. corner and curls round into the enceinte just E. of and immediately under the mount. A cart-track crosses the work N. and S., but its approaches through an unprotected gap in the southern defences and by a causeway over the fosse on the N. are evidently not original entrances. The original entrance, with its causeway and protecting mounds, is hidden by trees and not easy to find. It is not shown in the 25″ map, nor of course is the recently revealed sunken way. There is apparently no record of a castle on this spot, and it is not noticed in local histories.

SHROPSHIRE.—In a Paper read to the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club in October, 1915, Mr. T. C. Cantrill described some hitherto unreported earthworks on Haughmond Hill, near Shrewsbury, close to Ebury Camp and the earthwork known as Queen Eleanor's Bower. The works appear never to have been completed, but were apparently intended to form an enclosure partly defended by a cliff on the W. and a marsh on the N. (*See* Bibliography: Cantrill.)

SURREY.—Titsey. Mr. F. C. Elliston-Erwood, in "The Pilgrim's Road" (Homeland Pocket Books), mentions an ancient earthwork at "Titsey Clump," which appears in the Ordnance Maps as Coldharbour Beeches. This earthwork is not included in the Victoria County Histories' article on Surrey Earthworks, and has apparently not hitherto been recorded. It stands on the brow of the escarpment, at a height of nearly 850 feet, and is quadrilateral, measuring roughly 160 by 170 feet, with an entrance at the N.E. corner, and the northern bank prolonged eastward along an apparently ancient roadway that runs along outside the northern face. There is a large dewpond within the enclosure, ancient roads run along it on the N. and E., the Pilgrim's Way runs below it near the bottom of the slope, and Roman remains have been found in Titsey Park.

SUFFOLK.—At a Council meeting of the Suffolk Institute of

Archaeology and Natural History, it was resolved that in any development of the land on the S.W. side of the Hadleigh Road, Ipswich, a reservation of a small plot of the land should be made with a memorial marking the site of the ancient Anglo-Saxon graveyard.

Sussex.—Arundel. Two series of ancient earthworks have been discovered on Rewell Hill by Dr. Eliot Curwen. (*See* under Exploration.)

——— Dr. Eliot Curwen and Mr. E. C. Curwen have examined and planned a series of earthworks, consisting of a ditch with a bank on either side, crossing the crest of the Sussex Downs. They have found sixteen examples of such works between Eastbourne and the western border of the County, of which no less than ten are unmarked on the 6″ O.S. maps. The evidence points to their being pre-Roman. (*See* Bibliography : Curwen.)

Wiltshire.—Stonehenge has been presented to the nation by its owner, Sir C. H. E. Chubb, of Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury.

——— The General Officer Commanding the Southern Command, Salisbury, has ordered that all antiquarian objects found in military excavations should be preserved and immediately reported to the Local Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

——— Wroughton. The Elcombe estate, which includes the remains of "The Ivery," a pre-historic camp, already much mutilated, has been bought by the County Council for small holdings. The Rev. E. H. Goddard, Hon. Secretary of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, has approached the Clerk of the Council with a view to the remains of the camp being preserved.

Yorkshire.—Gargrave. The Yorkshire Archaeological Society has taken steps to preserve an entrenched Roman site at Kirk Sink, which has been bought for allotments for demobilised men.

——— Mexborough. The Urban District Council propose to lay out the mount and bailey at Mexborough as a playground for the town. The Council state that they have no intention of interfering in any way with its characteristic features, but the project is being carefully watched by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society and Mr. W. M. I'Anson, F.S.A.

——— Richmond. Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., sends a report on some ancient earthworks and enclosures at Willances Leap, which are not recorded in histories of the locality or marked on Ordnance Survey maps. The enclosures occupy an oblong, and consist of a main moated area and two wings "with what appears to be a cemetery at the east end." A modern roadway running east and west through the work probably follows an original track. A round mound near the western entrance yielded nothing of interest. The western enclosure is 100 feet square, the next to it 70 yards by 80 yards, the latter being

separated from the eastern enclosure by a deep moat 50 feet wide. The dry stone walls are of great thickness, 13 to 14 feet in places, with an average height of 5 feet, and a curious feature is a passage with several apartments constructed in the thickness of the walls. One of these apartments remains tolerably perfect and is horse-shoe shaped, 8′ 2″ by 6′ 10″, and connected by two steps with a smaller upper apartment.

DESTRUCTION.

Bedfordshire.—Willington. The Report for 1911 stated that, while the land round the earthwork at Willington had been broken up for allotments, the inner enclosure with the main fosse had been railed off and was to be preserved. It was understood to be the intention of the owner, Sir A. W. Black, M.P. for North Bedfordshire, to save this remnant, but it appears that the land has now been sold by him for small holdings. As a result of handing over this earthwork for cultivation, Mr. Beauchamp Wadmore reports that only the remains of one bailey, the external bank of the containing fosse and the larger harbour are intact, while the smaller harbour and the cutting in the outer defences, with all the outlying works, are totally obliterated. The remains of the old water-approaches to the river have also been filled in owing to the making of a cart-track between the station and the river.

Berkshire.—Little Wittenham. Some damage is reported to the earthwork known as Sinodun, which crowns one of the summits of Wittenham Clumps, the conspicuous hill overlooking the Thames opposite the mouth of the Thame. The plough on the S.E. side has approached the foot of the outer vallum so closely as to convert its sharp slope into a perpendicular wall 5 to 6 feet high. On the N. side also a hedgerow planted at the foot of the vallum has encroached upon it. The case is under observation locally, but at present no action seems necessary.

———— Aston Upthorp. Blewburton Hill. A local observer reports that the plough, which has almost obliterated the terraces which alone remained to indicate that this hill was once crowned with a triple line of circumvallation, is gradually effacing the terraces on the eastern side, the only ones which still remain visible.

———— Compton. A stretch of the Ridgeway in this parish has been ploughed up by a local farmer.

Buckinghamshire.—Wendover. In 1919, Mr. E. Hollis had to report that a reservoir to supply water to Hulton Camp has been dug in the centre of the camp on Boddington Hill, mentioned earlier in this Report. A cutting was made through the rampart in order to lay a pipe, but he was unable to be present. No section appears to have been taken, but it is stated that nothing was found.

Carnarvonshire.—Penmaenmawr. The work of quarrying away the site of this hill-fort, which had slackened owing to the war, has been pursued with renewed vigour in 1919.

Dorsetshire and Hampshire.—Bokerley Dyke, on the border of these counties, is reported to be suffering badly from the burrowing of rabbits.

Gloucestershire.—Tytherington. Mr. A. D. Passmore reports that the circular camp on Castle Hill, close to this village, is being destroyed by quarrying for stone. The camp covers about four acres, and is enclosed by a dry stone rampart still about 6 to 8 feet high. The whole of the wall on the S. has already been destroyed.

Hampshire.—Mr. Percy Farrar reports the destruction, in the course of cultivation carried out by the military, of a small rectangular earthwork, not shown in the O.S. maps, and of two small disc barrows, all near Seven Barrows, Tidworth.

Kent.—Charlton. At the meeting of the South Eastern Union of Scientific Societies in London, in June, 1918, a visit was paid to the hill-top camp at Charlton overlooking the Thames, and to the sand-pits, the working of which has now almost entirely destroyed it. The scanty remains can only be traced out by an expert, and the work of destruction is too far gone to be stopped. (*See also under* Exploration.)

Oxfordshire. — Dorchester. The attention of the Society of Antiquaries was called to some work being done at the Dyke Hills, where more land was being brought under cultivation, but on investigation it appeared that no damage had been done to the earthwork.

Somerset.—Cannington Park Camp. Mr. H. St. George Gray has been informed that this camp has been further mutilated owing to mining operations. (*See* Report for 1916)

Yorkshire.—Templeborough. The destruction of the site of the Roman fort at Templeborough, near Rotherham, referred to in the Report for 1917, owing to the extension of railway sidings in connection with the works of a local firm, is now complete. The progress of the work was watched by Mr. T. May, who hastily carried out as much excavation as was possible in the brief time available. Abortive attempts to save this interesting site are recorded in the Report for 1913, but we are informed that the utilisation of the site was a necessity owing to the importance of the war work that called for this.

EXPLORATION.

Berkshire.—Excavations have been carried out at Wayland Smith's Cave, on the Berkshire Downs, during 1919, by Mr. D'Almaine, of Abingdon, under the direction of Mr. C. F. Peers and Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A. It has been definitely proved that this monument is the remains of a Neolithic long barrow. The bones are being examined by an Oxford expert, and a full report will be given by Mr Reginald Smith.

BERKSHIRE.—Excavations have also been carried out in Windsor Great Park, on the supposed site of Edward the Confessor's Palace.

DORSETSHIRE.—Captain J. E. Acland reports the discovery of a pre-historic grave on Ballard Down, Swanage, during military work.

KENT.—Charlton. The remains of the earthwork on this site were thoroughly examined by Mr. F. C. Elliston Erwood in 1915, and his report appeared in the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association for September, 1916. Fragments of a bronze age cinerary urn were found, together with rough flint implements and flakes, but all the finds that give evidence of age are said to belong to a Romano-British native colony of the first three centuries A.D., though the earthworks themselves may belong to a slightly earlier period. (*See* Bibliography: Erwood.)

HAMPSHIRE.—Hengistbury Head. During the past two years a good deal of work has been carried out on this headland by Mr. H. St. George Gray, on behalf of Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, who has bought the property. The results so far do not add greatly to the discoveries made by Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox in 1911-12, when he carried out excavations on behalf of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, though 2½ acres of ground were trenched before being laid out as a nursery garden for young trees and shrubs. The chief results were the finding of much pottery, dating from the earliest divisions of the iron age up to and inclusive of the Roman period, and of a large number of scrapers and other flint implements. Mr. Gray also examined those of the barrows on the headland which had not been excavated by Mr. Bushe-Fox, finding urns with cremated interments in the only two which had not been opened before.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—Barmouth. A careful survey and examination of the ancient remains near Carneddau Hengwrn has been begun by the Cambrian Archaeological Association, under the direction of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford. A large earthwork at Pendinas has been surveyed with a view to further examination, and the remains of a stone circle have been examined and the original plan of it recovered. The ground has been trenched in various places and some Roman remains found.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Margidunum. A further section on this site was excavated by Dr. F. Oswald in 1918, and details of the earliest ground-plan of the place investigated. An early well, 17 feet deep and 2 feet square, lined with oak planks, was discovered. It contained First Century pottery of various kinds, including Terra Sigillata, green-glazed and rustic ware, and a vase of Late Celtic affinities. During the past year two parallel roads across the interior have been found, the pottery in their ditches being of the Claudius-Nero period. The defences have been found to consist of a rampart with three outer dykes, but the camp appears to have been re-fortified in the Fourth Century with a stone wall, the concrete foundations of which cross the original rampart and ditches. Wells and pits of the First and Second Centuries have been found.

Somerset.—Burnham Without. A mound near Worston Bridge, close to the Great Western Railway, and not far from Highbridge Station, is being excavated with little result so far. It measures about 80 feet in diameter and is 10 feet high. The work will be resumed next year.

——— Churchill. Mr. H. St. George Gray and Captain J. M. Pollock have done some slight work at Dolebury Camp in this parish. They excavated a stone-built hole of oblong shape, situated about one-third of the distance through the camp from the western entrance, and 40 paces from the foot of the interior vallum on the N., but found nothing to throw light on its date or purpose. They also observed various patches of vertical walling on the outer face of the inner vallum on the N. side of the camp, similar to the walling at Worlebury; but their time was too short to enable them to re-excavate the fosse to the bottom, and no definite conclusions as to the meaning of these could be drawn.

Sussex.—Arundel. Dr. Eliot Curwen and Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft have made some experimental diggings in the earthworks discovered by the former on Rewell Hill. One of the sites, situated ½-mile S.W. of Whiteways Cross, covering 80 acres, proves to be that of a Celtic fortified town. Fragments of pottery of c. 150 B.C. have been found, and a fine section of one of the exterior lines of defences revealed.

Yorkshire.—Preliminary trenching of a slight earthwork near Thorlby (between Gargrave and Skipton) has shown it to be of mediæval date, possibly an early village site.

——— The excavation of the Roman coastguard fort near Goldsborough by Mr. W. Hornby is complete, with the exception of the outer ditch.

——— Adel *cum* Eccup. Some trial trenches have been dug by Mr F. Gerald Simpson in a field immediately to the N. of the camp at Adel and W. of the Adel and Eccup Road. Part of the site was trenched two or three years ago by Mr. D. Atkinson, though with little definite result.

——— Ilkley. Excavations have been commenced on the site of the Roman camp at Ilkley, by Captain P. W. Dodd and Mr. A. M. Woodward, on behalf of the Roman Antiquities Committee of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. The existence of an earlier earthwork with ramparts of clay, followed by a masonry fort, has been proved, while some parts of the site may have been occupied at three different periods. The N. gateway of the first occupation (*temp.* Domitian) and that of the second occupation with three guard towers have been located, and a building found which may prove to be the granary of the second occupation.

——— Kettleness. A Roman fort at Scratch Alley, 600 yards S.E. of Kettleness Station, similar in character to those at Ravenscar and Saltburn, is being excavated by Mr. William Hornsby.

YORKSHIRE.—Sutton-on-Hull. Mr. T. Sheppard reports that in connection with military training a zig-zag trench was cut at the ground level through an earthwork of unknown date, known as "The Castles," at Swine, near Sutton-on-Hull. The earthwork consists of a circular mound surrounded by a rampart and ditch. The trench disclosed towards the centre of the mound the remains of the corner of a small square brick building, the bricks being of the 16th Century. The mound, which is constructed out of a glacial hill, had evidently suffered great disturbance at various times. Many fragments of pottery were found in the material thrown out, including handles of vessels of the 14th and 15th Centuries, and quantities of broken animal and bird bones. Nothing was found that could be definitely dated earlier than the 14th Century. Thanks are due to the military authorities, who gave facilities for Mr. Sheppard's investigations.

IRELAND.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

The Royal Irish Academy has established a Committee of Archaeological Exploration, consisting of:—Messrs. E. C. R. Armstrong, J. R. D. Holtby, Dr. R. A. S. Macalister, R. Ll. Praeger, Dr. Robert Scharff, and T. J. Westropp.

A large scale model of the earthworks at Tara is being prepared for the National Museum, Dublin.

Co. Cork.—The burning of furze on Power Head has disclosed a second bastion of the curious 17th Century works of the early promontory fort of Dunpoer.

Co. Meath.—Digging for gravel beneath the Mote at Navan, probably a sepulchral or ceremonial tumulus, has been stopped by the local authorities, though not before the outer ring and bottom of the fosse to the south up to the central mound had been destroyed.

DESTRUCTION.

Co. Galway.—The materials of some small and defaced forts near Kilcolgan were being taken for road-metal in the autumn of 1917.

Co. Limerick.—Stones have been taken from the north cairn (that of Uainide) on the hill of Ainé.

———— Fences have been cut through the remarkable work of five conjoined disc-barrows in the cemetery of the Ernai (Ptolemy's Iouernai) at Temair Erann or Cush.

———— Also through Menig fort at Ainé and the twin tumuli at Clogher (Denach Clochair), near Knocklong.

———— A small mound 6 or 8 feet high, in the marsh south of the Shannon, near its junction with the Abbey River by the City of Limerick, was half dug away between July and the end of August, 1919.

Co. Tipperary.—A similar mound north of the railway between the station of Nenagh and Shallel was worked last year, and is now entirely dug out.

Co. Wexford.—Stones have been taken from the loose stone rampart of the fortified headland of Nook.

EXPLORATION.

Co. Down.—Some excavation has taken place in the Giants' Ring, the great earthwork enclosing a dolmen near Belfast. No finds are reported.

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ALBANY F. MAJOR,

Hon. Secretary to the Committee,

BIFROST, 30, THE WALDRONS,

CROYDON.

SCHEME for Recording
ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS and FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

REVISED 1910.

The classification of defensive works recommended by the Committee in the above Scheme stands as follows:—

A. Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, defended in part only by artificial works.

B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill.

Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.

C. Rectangular or other enclosures of simple plan (including forts and towns of the Romano-British period).

D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling moat or fosse.

E. Fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, with remains of an attached court or bailey, or showing two or more such courts.

F. Homestead moats, consisting of simple or compound enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.

G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with outworks.

H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts, or fosses.

X. Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.

Copies of the Scheme, containing 43 plans illustrating the various classes of Earthworks, can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Earthworks Committee. Price 9d. each, 6s. for 12 copies.

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Vol. 27, No. 1.] [SPRING, 1922.

THE

Berks, Bucks & Oxon Archæological Journal

Published in connection with the following Societies:

The Berkshire Archæological Society
The Newbury District Field Club
The Oxford Ladies' Archæological and Brass-rubbing Society
The Windsor and Eton Scientific and Archæological Society

The Journal is Published Half-Yearly

EDITED BY

REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.
Rector of Barkham; Fellow of R. Hist. Soc.; Hon. Sec. of the Berks Archæological Society

AND

JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE

PUBLISHED FOR THE BERKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
BY BASIL BLACKWELL, BROAD STREET, OXFORD

Price Three Shillings net

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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Contributions relating to the history and antiquities of the three Counties are invited, and the Editors will welcome any Notes, Queries or Replies, and any Photographs and Sketches relating to the district.

Contributors are requested to send in their papers ready for press, so that verbal corrections only may be made in the proofs.

All MSS., if possible, should be typewritten.

REVIEWS.—Books, Pamphlets, &c., sent for review, will receive attention, and be duly noticed.

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(Compiled by J. W. Walker, O.B.E., F.S.A.)

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Charles Edward Keyser, M.A., F.S.A.,
President of the Berkshire Archæological Society,
1898—1922.

Vol. 27, No. 1. SPRING, 1922.

The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal

The Jubilee Meeting of the Berkshire Archæological Society.

By John Hautenville Cope.

THE present number of our Journal is one of very great importance, for it is the Jubilee number, and fifty years in the life of any Society to have flowed on steadily and pleasantly is a record of which to be proud. We all feel and know that this is due to the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, who as Organising Secretary has for so many years ruled the destinies of the Society. When he became Secretary it was a small local Society, and the fact that it now numbers four hundred members is a fact that speaks for itself.

To aid Mr. Ditchfield in the Society he has had Mr. C. E. Keyser as President, who while fulfilling the task of President and presiding at every meeting, has himself contributed to the history of the county those excellent papers, most beautifully illustrated, giving a complete account of the churches of our county, which will always be handed down and valued by generations to come.

That the Jubilee meeting was a success goes without saying. It was attended by a very large number of members, and besides these many were invited, to give a chance to those who desired to show their appreciation of the work done by the Society and those responsible for its management.

At that meeting a direct appeal for additional members was made, with the result that the Society has now a very

large membership in proportion to the area which it covers, and the Berkshire Archæological Society should now take its place as one of the pleasantest and best-managed Societies in England. It can truly call itself a County Society; its members come from all parts of the county, as well as from Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Bucks and Surrey, and letters have been received from neighbouring Societies offering good-will and a desire to work together.

The Jubilee Meeting took place on the 3rd December, 1921, with Mr. C. E. Keyser, the President, in the chair, and was the occasion of a special address presented to that gentleman as an acknowledgement of all he had done for the Society.

The Mayor of Reading, on behalf of the Society, made the presentation in a felicitous speech, and expressed the hope that Mr. Keyser would for many years continue his occupancy of the Presidential chair. The following is the words of the address, which was beautifully illuminated by Mr. Morley :—

> To Charles Edward Keyser, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., J.P., D.L.—We, the members of the Berkshire Archæological Society, on the occasion of our Jubilee celebration, desire to express to you our hearty recognition and appreciation of the eminent services you have rendered to our Society, of which you have been, for a quarter of a century, President, and to which you have devoted so much of your valuable time and energy. We have many happy recollections of the instructive lectures you have given us, of your contributions to our Journal, and of the pleasurable excursions we have made together, which owe much of their success to your kindly leadership. We ask you therefore to accept this address as a small token of our esteem and affection, and we trust that you may be spared with health and strength to continue for many years your occupancy of the President's chair and your active and useful life.—Signed on behalf of the Committee and members, P. H. Ditchfield, Honorary Secretary.'

In returning thanks for this kind testimony on behalf of the subscribers, Mr. Keyser said it was an almost unique position for a man to celebrate his golden wedding and be the recipient of so many public expressions of goodwill as he had

ILLUMINATED ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AT THE JUBILEE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.,
Hon. Secretary of the Berkshire Archæological Society,
1886—1922.

been in one short week. He was deeply touched by it, and most heartily tendered his thanks both to the members and the subscribers. Theirs was a living Society, and all it needed was to increase in numbers; but this he knew was fast being accomplished, and they had every reason to be proud of their Society. It was both his pleasure and his duty to have been requested by the members to make another presentation—that of a travelling clock—to his valued friend and colleague, Mr. Ditchfield. It was a little surprise prepared for the occasion, and one he knew would be valued for the kind thought which had prompted it.

The Honorary Secretary, the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, received quite an ovation when he rose to acknowledge the gift. It was, he said, a very delightful surprise, and one for which he thanked them sincerely. He called to mind ten years ago when the members of the Society had so generously given very handsome presents to himself and his wife, which were among their most valued possessions, and always reminded them of happy days and work done for the Society.

Mr. C. E. Keyser remarked there was a still further presentation to be made—a very important one, and near to the hearts of all present. For a long time his Gracious Majesty the King had been patron of their Society, and so had both King Edward and Queen Victoria, and on the occasion of the marriage of his Majesty's only daughter, the Society, as loyal subjects, desired to forward an address of congratulation to H.R.H. Princess Mary. This address was here to be shown to the members before being sent to Windsor Castle, and he thought all would agree with him in wishing Her Royal Highness every happiness.

> 'To Her Royal Highness Princess Mary.—May it please your Royal Highness to receive from the Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, the Mayor of Reading, the President and members of the Berkshire Archæological Society, of which His Majesty the King is our honoured patron, here assembled at our Jubilee meeting, our cordial congratulations on your Royal Highness' engagement to Viscount Lascelles, our respectful homage, and good wishes for your Royal Highness' future happiness.'

One of the chief features of this meeting was a paper read

by Mr. Ditchfield, giving an account of the Berkshire Archæological Society from its foundation :—

THE STORY OF THE BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

'Let us now praise great men and our fathers who begat us.' These words of the preacher seem applicable to us when we are trying to recall the memories of the founders of our Society, who fifty years ago laid the foundation stones of the structure we prize to-day. Fifty years is a long period. Few of those remain who gallantly launched our bark upon the waters in the year of grace 1871. Societies, like human beings, have many ups and downs in the course of their careers. We have had our times of activity and stagnation, of vision bright and clear, and of lethargy and dulness; but like old men at the end of a long life, we are perhaps a little thankful that we are still alive, that 'our sight is not dimmed, nor our natural force abated.'

It is curious that those who have no ancestors except our common father, Adam, and are not quite sure who their grandfather was, are always very eager to establish a pedigree, and to discover their ancestors. This search for ancestors when we do not possess a very assured pedigree is a human weakness, to which even learned Societies are liable, and our own Society has not been free from the temptation. In the year 1840 there was founded a very learned institution called the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, named after Elias Ashmole, the learned antiquary of Oxford. It could boast of several illustrious names on its list of Council and members. It had as President the Earl of Abingdon, Vice-Presidents the Marquess of Downshire and the Archdeacon of Berkshire, Edward Berens; John Bligh Monck was its Director, Dr. Alnatt, Charles Blandy (Treasurer)—we still have a member of the family on our list—John Bruce, F.S.A., Adam Duff (we are glad to have another gentleman of that name as a member), Charles Eyston, of East Hendred, I think our oldest Berkshire family, James Orchard Haliwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., Philip Pewsey (another old family of the shire), John Richard, Junr., F.S.A., and Thomas Noon Talfourd, Sergeant-at-Law, M.P., one of Reading's most famous citizens. Also we find William

Thoms, F.S.A., Dr. Woodhouse and the Rev. Samuel Yates. You see the list bristles with F.S.A.'s, and the Society might well claim to be learned. They paid a large subscription, but the institution had a great defect. They did not admit ladies, a fault that we have in these days rectified. Moreover they produced three learned works, small quartos, neatly bound in black cloth: *The Chronicle of Abingdon*; Laud's *Benefactions to Berkshire,* and the *Unton Inventories,* edited by that great antiquary, John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. They had for their badge a portrait of Ashmole, surrounded by a garland with a scroll inscribed 'The Berkshire Ashmolean Society, founded 1841.'

So you see, ladies and gentlemen, that it was an ancestor to be proud of. Now I was always told—and I think my old and valued friend, the late Rev. J. M. Guilding, Vicar of St. Lawrence's Church, was the author and devisor of the legend—that our Society was lineally descended from that very aristocratic antiquarian institution, and I have always tried to believe it. Indeed, with some degree of fortitude and assurance, Mr. Guilding recorded in the Report of 1890 that that year was an *Annus Mirabilis*, the Society having attained its Jubilee, and that during the fifty years of its existence it might claim to have contributed is no small degree, both by its meetings and publications, towards promoting the study of local history and antiquities of the Royal County. That was all very well, but there is an awkward gap between 1841 and 1871, and recently I have it on the authority of one of our founders, who happily survives, that those who inaugurated the Berks Archæological Society had no idea of reviving that ancient body, of the very existence of which they were profoundly ignorant, but thought that they were starting *de novo*. However, perhaps they built better than they knew. Ours is a Berkshire County Society as the old Ashmolean was; and so perhaps it is not a crime or false heraldry to link together the two pedigrees.

At any rate our Society commenced its career in 1871. It owes its origin to a band of young architects who laid the foundations of the building which has survived the storm and stress of fifty years. Their pioneers were all Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the chief of them were Frederick Albury, an old friend of mine and also of many

others here present; Charles Smith (senior), who took great interest in the budding Society and was its first President; E. J. Shrewsbury, Hon. Secretary, who was succeeded by William James Martin, and then by Mr. Albury. The late Mr. William James Martin was the brother of Mr. Alderman Martin, who was also an original member and took part in the excursions. Amongst the company were also Alfred Drewe, Fred Goddard, and John James Cooper, who were articled pupils in Mr. Smith's office, wherein the idea of founding the Society was first mooted. Mr. George Webb was also a founder, and he and Mr. Shrewsbury and Alderman Martin are the only survivors of the original fraternity. I have much pleasure in stating that the Committee, recognising the debt we owe to these gentlemen, have elected them honorary members for life. Mr. Shrewsbury we are glad to welcome here to-day, and he has been good enough, and also Mr. Martin, to tell me of these early days, of which I have been unable to discover any but oral tradition.

The study of architecture and archæology was in 1871 exercising men's minds. Mr. Joyce had begun his excavations at Silchester, and laid bare the forum and basilica of the old Roman city. One of the first excursions of the Society was made to that interesting site, when they were honoured by the presence of those great Oxford antiquaries, the Messrs. Parker, father and son, who acted as cicerones to the party. The work begun by Mr. Joyce was followed later by the sixteen years' devoted labour of the Society of Antiquaries, the results of which you see around you in this building, and these have made the Reading Museum famous as one of the chief depositories of Roman relics in southern England. Another stimulus to antiquarian research was the existence of a flourishing Society at the other end of the county, the Newbury District Field Club, which showed great activity, and had some distinguished names on its list of members. Foremost amongst them was Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., who has been for so long its leading spirit. It is impossible to estimate the great debt which Berkshire owes to Mr. Walter Money for all that he has done for Berkshire antiquities. His great work on the 'History of Newbury,' his other books on the 'Battles of Newbury,' Donnington Castle, on the history of Hungerford

and other Berkshire places, constitute abundant evidence of his patient toil and research, and we are proud to welcome him amongst us to-day.

It will have been gathered that our Society was more architectural than archaeological in its early days. The advent of Mr. William Ravenscroft, F.S.A., and the Rev. J. M. Guilding greatly strengthened the budding institution, which had for its patrons Canon Charles Kingsley (a very honoured name), Mr. Higford Burr, of Aldermaston Court (you will observe that Aldermaston comes into our early as well as our later annals—we cannot get away from it!), and the distinguished architect, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse. Other names that occur were Mr. Joseph Morris, Mr. J. S. Dodd, Mr. W. F. Blandy, Mr. H. H. Jones and Mr. J. Okey Taylor.

As in our day, so did our ancestors; the Society made excursions to places of historic interest, and visited many spots and buildings to which we in later times have often made pilgrimages. Besides Silchester they journeyed to Sonning, White Waltham, Shottesbrook, Wallingford, Goring and elsewhere, and I have no doubt that many learned discourses were delivered and many excellent luncheons and teas enjoyed.

I need not say that the arrival of Mr. Guilding as Vicar of St. Lawrence's, was a God-send to the Society. He was the life and soul of the institution for many years. A great enthusiast, he used to inspire others with a like zeal. Always a ready speaker, he could discourse easily upon most topics relating to history and archæology, although his conclusions did not always agree with those of modern scholars. When I was urging the Reading Corporation to erect tablets on the walls of the Abbey ruins for the guidance of visitors, in order to make sure that the identification was correct I secured the assistance of Mr. St. John Hope (afterwards Sir William Hope); and there was a great battle royal between the two as to whether the lower part of the ruins, wherein we enacted our pageant, was the kitchen or the dormitory. However, the Society owes more than it can realise to Mr. Guilding. He was always eager to enhance its reputation, increase its usefulness and magnify its importance. In all this he was supported by the cordial co-operation of Mr. Ravenscroft, who acted as Treasurer, and continued his good offices in my time. We all

missed him very much when he left Reading and migrated to Milford, but his son for several years carried on his work as Treasurer.

Another great name in the annals of our Society is that of Mr. S. Slingsby Stallwood. He performed for many years the duties of Hon. Secretary, and did immense service. I am not sure, but I believe that it was mainly owing to him and to Dr. Stevens that the Silchester collection found a home in Reading. He raised a subscription for the preservation of Ockwells Manor, and with his accustomed energy arranged meetings and excursions. The upper room of the old Athenaeum Club was then the head-quarters of the Society. Mr. Stallwood's name (we congratulate him on his recovery from his late severe illness) should be remembered with gratitude.

Again I must revert to Mr. Shrewsbury, who after a sojourn in Wales, returned to Berkshire in 1875, and settled at Maidenhead, where he acted as Local Secretary. He assisted Mr. Guilding in organising excursions to such far-distant places as St. Albans and Hatfield. Subsequently he founded the Maidenhead Field Club, and the two Societies made a joint excursion to Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon, mustering a grand company of 150 members and chartering a special train. The Societies evidently showed no lack of activity at that time.

Another name of that period must be mentioned, Mr. James Rutland, the Parish Clerk of Taplow, who had a great genius for collecting objects of antiquity, and founded a private museum. He was at one time Secretary; but he was not a very literate person, and could not write a well-worded letter; but Mr. Guilding was quite equal to the occasion, and wrote most of his letters for him.

The officers apparently thought that if the Society would discharge its proper functions it must publish something. So in 1878 they began to publish volumes of Transactions, of which they issued four, each containing two years' papers, *viz.* 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82. Some of them have long been out of print, and members are fortunate who possess copies of them. Amongst the papers I find an admirable account of 'Norman Architecture,' by Mr. Stallwood, enriched by many of his own drawings; 'Ancient Earthcones in Britain,'

by the late Major Cooper King, author of 'A History of Berkshire'; and 'Relics of Early Races in the Upper Test Valley and in Thames Valley,' by Dr. Joseph Stevens. It would be impossible to over-estimate the value of the archæological work done by Dr. Stevens. He was the first curator of this Museum, the pioneer of the study of prehistoric man, who inspired others with his own keenness, and many of us will readily acknowledge how much we owe to him for his help and encouragement.

Besides accounts of excursions—in 1880 our forefathers wandered as far as Cirencester—I find an excellent paper, by Major Cooper King, on 'Arms and Armour,' which was followed by an exhibition of the same, most of the specimens belonging to Mr. W. L. Nash, who then lived in Reading, was for a time Secretary, became an F.S.A., and published extracts from the Registers of St. Giles' Church.

Amongst our Presidents I must not omit the name of Sir Paul Hunter, of Beech Hill, who died in 1890, and was succeeded by Sir George Russell, of Swallowfield. His duties as M.P. for East Berkshire and manifold occupations prevented him from presiding at our meetings very often; but he always took an interest in its welfare, and Lady Russell was a most zealous supporter. She has the genius of a genealogist, and wrote that very charming book, 'Swallowfield and its Owners,' the greater part of which was first published in our Journal. Some of us may remember our pleasant visit to Swallowfield Park in 1891, when we were kindly entertained, and Lady Russell read to us a portion of her history.

I came to Reading in 1880, and remained as curate of Christ Church for six years. During those six years I heard little of the Society, and was too engrossed with many clerical duties to take any part in its proceedings. It was not until I retired to Barkham in 1886 that I was able to help, and I was soon compelled by the strenuous compulsion of Mr. Guilding to undertake the duties of Hon. Secretary, and somehow or other I have managed to carry on ever since. In 1888 I urged upon Mr. Guilding and the Committee the importance of issuing a Journal; so in 1889 the Quarterly Journal was born, a modest publication of about twenty-four pages, and on looking back I find its pages not devoid of interest, as they recall

many old friends, and information that otherwise might have been lost.

We had still lived in our modest room in the Athenæum, but in 1890 Mr. Guilding, with his persuasive tongue, managed to induce the Reading Corporation to hand over to us the Abbey Gatehouse. We were very proud when we entered into possession of that noble building, so fitting for the abode of an Association that devotes itself to the study of the past. We continued to have our home in the Abbey Gate for many years, but alas! after some time 'a new king arose who knew not Joseph,' and we were saddled with a heavy rent, with rates and taxes, &c., and most of our income was expended on our home. So by the kindness of the Principal of the College we were able to make our headquarters there, where we have received every kindness and consideration.

Just before migrating in 1889, at a meeting at the Athenæum, Mr. H. J. Reid, F.S.A., was announced to read a paper on 'Cumnor Place.' The Assizes were being held in Reading, with Lord Coleridge as Judge, and Mr. Guilding, with his usual persuasiveness, contrived to interest Lady Coleridge in the lecture. Being a lady who must be obeyed, she compelled the Judge to close his court earlier than usual, and then sally forth after dinner to hear the lecture. I expect he was horribly bored, but he and Lady Coleridge professed to take some interest in the proceedings; and we got a speech out of the Lord Chief Justice, who propounded the riddle as to the origin of the proverb, *Quid hoc ad Iphicli boves,* in Sir Walter Scott's *Kenilworth,* which has remained unsolved to the present day. I pass it on for our younger members to find an answer. I remember that I was horridly nervous when I had to make a speech before such a master of oratory as the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge.

In 1891 Her Majesty Queen Victoria graciously accepted the office of Patron, and moreover was kind enough to send us a donation of £5 to our funds. We greatly appreciated this high honour, which has been renewed by His Majesty King Edward VII and by His Majesty King George V. H.R.H. Prince Christian in 1890 also honoured us by becoming Vice-Patron, together with the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Wantage;

and we still have the pleasure of welcoming our present Lord-Lieutenant as Vice-Patron.

As one reads our records of the past we notice the names of many active members who have read papers before the Society, presided at our meetings, and done good work for the advancement of archæological knowledge. It is impossible within the limits of our time this afternoon to record all these. Our objects have always been the publication of original documents, the examination of historic sites and ancient buildings, the encouragement of historical and architectural study, the preservation and restoration of historical monuments, to collect and publish information on topography, genealogy, heraldry, numismatics, prehistoric remains, and all matters comprised under the head of archæology; and as I glance through the Journal I think that we have not been altogether unfaithful to our mission. We would continually impress upon the members that a body which contributes nothing by its researches to the elucidation of county history and antiquarian lore, which makes the fatal mistake of allowing its meetings to degenerate into pleasant social gatherings, cannot long retain the interest of the public, or deserve any lasting support from intelligent residents within the district. Our work must be tested by its results. And as I look back I can find some evidences of this. We have organised exhibitions of brass-rubbings, of prints and drawings, of church plate. In the nineties a scheme was inaugurated for making an inventory of church plate. I found that two experts were eager to undertake this work, Mr. Arthur Dasent and the Rev. E. R. Gardiner, so we divided the county between them; but Mr. Dasent's notes were destroyed in the fire of his father's house, and Mr. Gardiner died before his task was completed. I am very glad that the scheme has been revived by Mr. Walker, late Secretary of the Yorkshire Society, who to our great advantage has come to live amongst us.

The Quarterly Journal survived for six years, but it was costly, the modest subscription of 2/6 a year was not paid, and the Society had to face a debt. Other Societies in the three counties seem to have experienced a similar fate, when Mr. James Parker invited all the Secretaries of Societies to visit him in Oxford, and to discuss the project of founding the

Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal. I was requested to act as Editor, and was responsible not only for its contents, but also for its finances. It was not a very lucrative venture, as many people forgot to pay their subscriptions. However, I struggled on till twenty-four volumes were issued, and then the Berks Society kindly relieved me and purchased the Journal, which is presented free to all its members.

The year 1898 brought its sorrows. Early in the year Sir George Russell, our President, passed away, and ere its close Mr. Guilding was taken from us, also one Life Member, Mr. Richard Benyon, the predecessor of our Lord-Lieutenant. Your Secretary felt very lonely, and we did not see how we could carry on. However, we heard that a good gentleman had come to be our neighbour at Aldermaston, that he was very keen about archæology, that he was an F.S.A., belonged to several learned Societies, had written a book on mural paintings, and that he was just the gentleman to occupy the position of our President. I wrote to him, and all was well. Thus for twenty-three years Mr. Keyser has presided over our Society, and we all know what a good President he is.

A great work associated with the Society is the Victoria History of Berkshire, of which your Secretary is joint Editor with Mr. Page. Two volumes have been published, but the troubles of the war and the stringency of money have hitherto prevented the publication of the two remaining volumes, though they are in print.

It is impossible to record the history of this long period. We have earned the character of an active Society. Many Societies content themselves with one meeting and excursion during the year, and a very modest report. We have always arranged five or six lectures during the winter session, and held two or three excursions. During recent years, through the inspiration of the President, we have held a two days' excursion to some rather distant centre, and I should not be surprised if he will want us to extend the time to a week! One of these two-days' excursions I have cause to remember very well. It was to the ancient city of Gloucester, where you were all good enough to present me with a beautiful silver bowl, an illuminated address, and a charming jewel and pendant for my wife, for which I am ever grateful; and when

sometimes the work is heavy and one is inclined to be discouraged, I can read your kind words of appreciation, see your gifts, and take heart again.

As I look back at our records I remark the names of many who did yeoman service. The late Lord Saye and Sele, the Palmer family, the Right Hon. George William Palmer, who defrayed the cost of those four volumes of 'Reading Records,' edited by Mr. Guilding, Mrs. Palmer, the Rev. Alan Cheales, who took so keen an interest in our work, Mr. Arthur Sutton, Mr. Harold Peake, our learned anthropologist, Mrs. Climenson, whose death we deplore, the late Rev. F. T. Wethered, the enthusiastic Vicar of Hurley, Mr. Shrubsole, our great geologist, Rev. J. E. Field, historian of Wallingford, Mr. and Mrs. Cope (whom we used to know in our earlier records as Miss Emma Thoyts), Mr. Hewett, who enjoyed the privilege of discovering a Romano-British village, and many others who have done good work and true for the good of archæology in general and this Society in particular.

But it is not to the past only we have to look. It is to the present and the future. We aspire to be in reality as well as in name the County Society. We notice such Societies as Somerset, or Sussex, or Leicestershire, which number three hundred or more members. Our Society has been hampered by the existence of smaller bodies in some of the chief towns, which prevent the formation of one big Society. During recent years by the exertions and enthusiasm of Mr. d'Almaine, of Abingdon, a very flourishing Branch has been formed in that district. We should like to see similar ones in other towns. We are affiliated to Societies in Windsor and Wallingford, but that is not the same as having one large County Association. We have wonderfully increased our membership recently, but we want more. In these days it is hard to pay one's way. Some Societies have solved the problem by doubling their subscriptions. We should prefer to double our members. The subscription is only 10/- a year, or 15/- for husband and wife, and for this the Journal is presented gratis. You will find some forms in your chairs, and perhaps those who would like to join will fill them up and return to Mr. Morley or to me. We want local secretaries in different parts of the county. Just lately a new Branch is being formed

in South-East Berkshire, under the auspices of Mr. Cope, who has done us good service by acting as Treasurer for seven years and assisting in the Editorship of the Journal, and similar Branches might be formed elsewhere. We should like to introduce into the schools of the county, especially the secondary schools, the study of archæology and history, and for some time we gave prizes for historical essays and architectural drawings.

Several of our members have distinguished themselves and added credit to us by their special studies. In prehistoric antiquities Mr. Treacher has followed in the footsteps of Dr. Stevens, and is one of the chief authorities and collectors of flint implements. He has achieved fame by finding the largest palæolithic flint in England, now in the South Kensington Museum, a model of which may be seen here. Mr. George Smith has also a very fine collection of flints and also of relics of the bronze age. Our President specialises in ecclesiastical architecture, of which he is a great authority. The Rev. J. E. Field and now Mr. Morley have worked diligently on memorial brasses. Mr. d'Almaine has undertaken the study of megalithic remains, especially Weyland's Smithy, about which he has made some valuable discoveries and, largely at his own expense, conducted important excavations. Our President by excavations discovered the site of the ancient Bishops' Palace at Sonning. Dr. Hurry has taken under his special care the Abbey of Reading, and published several important books upon it. Moreover, he carried out some carved heads at the Abbey Gate, reared the cross to the memory of Henry I, and promoted the Octocentenary Festival of the Abbey foundation. His good work in the town will always be remembered. Mr. Cope is beginning the study of camps and earthworks. Mr. Preston loves to delve in old documents and bring to light their buried treasures, Mrs. Cope in parish registers and heraldry, and many others have set themselves some particular work to do which adds to archæological knowledge and gives lustre to our Society.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, it is time for me to close. There is much else that I should like to record, much gratitude I should like to express to all who have helped us in the past and in the present—to our President for all that he has done

for us, and with whom it has always been a pleasure to work; to Mr. Cope, who is a very old friend who is always ready to help me in every possible way; to many generations of Mayors and our present Mayor; to the officials of the Museum and Library, Mr. Colyer and Mr. Greenhough; to Mr. Morley, our very efficient Treasurer, who has assisted us greatly in arranging this public meeting to-day and the exhibition. Let me close these remarks by expressing the hope that the Berkshire Archæological Society may continue to flourish in the future as it has done in the past, and prove itself worthy of the Royal County and of our august Patron.

The Mayor of Reading congratulated the Society on its long and and interesting history and on the celebration of its jubilee. He had for many years taken an interest in its welfare. He recalled how, as a young man, an articled pupil, he had entered a competition promoted by the Society for drawings of buildings in Berkshire. He did not win the first year's prize, but the following year, when Mr. Charles Smith handed him the first prize, it was one of the proudest moments of his life. As Chairman of the Museum and Art Gallery Committee, he had done everything to preserve records and pictures of old buildings in the town. Old buildings were passing away and were soon forgotten, and it was one of the objects of the Society to preserve such records for all time.

The next speaker—the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor—said he wished with much emphasis to endorse all that the Mayor of Reading had said, but he desired especially to impress upon them that the most beautiful chapel within the county—St. George's Chapel, Windsor—was in imminent danger. If once the roof of that magnificent chapel really gave way it would be beyond repair. An appeal for funds had been delayed owing to the bad trade of the country since the war, but this coming year they would be faced with a difficulty of finding the sum of £15,000, and by calling the attention of the members to the serious state of the chapel he trusted they would help him with this important work.

The Lord Lieutenant of the county proposed and Lord Wyfold seconded a vote of thanks to the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield and the Dean of Windsor for their interesting addresses.

To this Mr. Ditchfield responded, and he at the same time proposed votes of thanks to the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Wyfold for their attendance that afternoon.

Dr. Hurry, who has done so much to preserve the ruins of Reading Abbey, seconded the votes of thanks.

The proceedings terminated with tea.

The following articles were exhibited :—

*Palæolithic Implement (model of). The largest ever found in this country. The original was discovered at Taplow by Mr. Ll. Treacher, F.G.S., who presented it to the Natural History Museum (British Museum), South Kensington.

*A number of fine Palæolithic Implements, specially selected from the Reading Museum Collection. All from Berkshire.

Polished Flint Hatchet (Neolithic), eight inches in length. Found at Highfield, Wokingham, at three feet below surface. Loaned by Commander G. W. Gregorie, R.N.

*Polished Quartzite Hatchet and a roughly chipped Flint Hatchet. Found at six feet deep, with charred wood and animal bones on Clapper's Island, Reading.

*Flint Hammerheads (Neolithic) from Berkshire.

*Flint Saw-knife (Neolithic) from Reading.

*Flint Chisel (Neolithic), five inches in length, made from a flake and ground at the cutting edge on both sides. From the Thames at Hurley.

*Flint Chisel (Neolithic), six inches in length, polished at cutting edge. Found about eighteen inches from surface on one of the islands in Englefield lake.

*Arrow-head Flint (Bronze Age), a particularly fine specimen. Found at the bottom of a well with human bones at Long Wittenham, by Mr. H. J. Hewett. Loaned by the finder.

A series of Flint Arrow-heads (Bronze Age) from Berkshire.

*Beaker (Drinking Cup), richly ornamented with dotted lines forming diagonals. Found at Theale.

Two Bronze Spear-heads with projecting side pins, unique shape. Found in the Thames at Bray. Loaned by Mr. G. W. Smith.

*Sepulchal Urn (Bronze Age) containing cremated human remains. From a tumulus at Sunningdale.

*Two Boat-shaped Brooches of Italian type, dating in Italy fifth century B.C., probably late survivals in this country. Both found in Reading.

*A group of Pottery of the thirteenth century to the sixteenth, consisting of Costrels, Pitchers, Bottles, &c., all found in Berkshire.

Large Pewter Dishes and other interesting objects. Lent by Mr. A. Petrocokino.

*All from Reading Museum.

One Late Norman Capital and Piece Shaft, one Early English Capital and Piece Shaft. Both from Abingdon. Loaned by Mr. A. B. West.

An Anglo-Saxon Saint's Bell, c. 700 A.D., found at Bradfield. Loaned by Mr. A. Radford.

Plan of a Norman Motte at West Woodhay and a Flint Celt. Loaned by Mr. B. Williams.

A fine Neolithic Flint Implement found locally. Loaned by Mr. A. T. Heelas.

Wooden Platters and Pewter from Abingdon Corporation, &c. Per Mr. H. G. W. d'Almaine.

Drawings, &c., of Old Tiles. Loaned by Mr. H. Blatch.

Number of Large Photographs of Norman Doorways. Loaned by Mr. C. E. Keyser.

Brass Memorial Plate (1605), about thirty Rubbings from Berkshire Memorial Brasses, Carved Stone Head from Reading Abbey. Loaned by Mr. H. T. Morley.

Old Plans and Maps, &c. Lent by Mr. Ll. Treacher.

Old Berkshire Deeds with Seals. Mrs. Tyndall Heelas.

CORRECTION.

In Volume 26, plate 70, *for* Inglesham Church *read* Eaton Hastings Church.

The Benedictine Priory of Broomhall, Berks

By Frederic Turner.

SOME NEW FACTS RELATING TO ITS HISTORY AND SUPPRESSION.

That so little is known about this small and obscure nunnery is not entirely the fault of previous writers on the subject for two good and sufficient reasons.

It is upon record that many of the early charters of the House were burned in 1462, but the destruction was not so complete as the Inspeximus' would lead anyone to suppose, for there are a large number of 13th and 14th century charters among the muniments of the House at St. John's College, Cambridge. It is also unfortunate that the report on these documents made for the Hist. Mss. Com. some years ago is very loose, inaccurate, and incomplete, so that no satisfactory history of the House can be written until they have been carefully examined and digested.

About ten or twelve years since the Master of the College most courteously gave me access to them, but my time was very limited, and I was only collecting information concerning the Egham and Thorpe endowments of the priory, so mine was but a cursory search. I made, however, a few notes of matters which seemed to throw light on the general history of the house, particularly those which dealt with the story of its dissolution or transfer. That I have not made use of them before is due to the fact that I fully expected that some more competent antiquary would have taken up the matter ere this; but as nothing appears to have been done I offer my information for what it is worth.

Beside the stately mitred house of St. Peter, at Chertsey, the little priory of St. Margaret at Broomhall was a very poor and insignificant foundation. Beyond three spiritualities and some good land in Egham and Thorpe, their endowments con-

[1] Pat. 2 Edw. IV, pt. iii, m. 16.

sisted mainly of barren heath and waste in Berks and Surrey, eked out by a corrody of food and drink grudgingly supplied by Chertsey Abbey. Not without reason did the sisters use the conventional phrase when they described themselves as 'the poor nonnes of Broomhall.' Naturally the community was a small one, probably never exceeding half a dozen, at the time of the dissolution there were but three, including the prioress.

The name of the founder and the date of foundation are alike unknown. A 16th century petition describes it as of royal foundation, but this may be only a compliment put in to catch the eye and ear of Henry VIII to whom it was addressed. Tradition ascribed it to Edward, the Black Prince, but we know that it was in existence at least a century and a half earlier.

In the Chertsey Foundation Charter,[2] among the boundaries of Egham, we have mention of 'the Menechene Rude,' *i.e.* the nuns' clearing. This would, of course, take us back to the 7th century, for there is little doubt from its position that the land indicated was that of Broomhall; but unfortunately the charter bears unmistakable marks of being a 13th or possibly a 14th century concoction. The earliest form of the name is 'Bromehalè,' but early in the 13th century the present form of the name appears, an extra 'o' having crept in, and 'hale,' a nook of land, had as usual become 'hall.'

So far there does not appear to be any reference to the existence of the house which takes us behind the reference cited in the V.C.H. of Berks, which records the gift of the church of Sunningwell, by John, in 1200.[3] The earliest Egham charter is undated, but is about fifty years later. It records a gift by Gilbert, son of Richard de la Barr, of Chertsey, to Juliana, prioress of Broomhall, of rents arising from land in Egham, and a tenement there which Simon de Rutherwyke[4] had.[5] Now the name of this Juliana does not appear in any of the lists of prioresses that I have seen, and as the gift was confirmed later on to Agnes, who at present heads the list, it is clear that Juliana preceded her. The witnesses are all local men who flourished in the middle and toward the end of the

[2] Cott. Ms. Vitel. A. xiii, f. 20.

[3] Rot. Chart. 1, John, m. 11.

[4] Probably father of John, the famous abbot of Chertsey in the 14th century.

[5] All charters to which no notes are appended are at St. John's.

13th century, and as Agnes is mentioned in 1268, the charter may be approximately dated 1250. My reason for not putting it earlier is that the confirmation took place after 1270, and several of the witnesses are those of the original grant.

The confirmation is also undated, but as it contains a reference to proceedings at Guildford in 1271, and as Agnes is the grantee, it is evidently between the date and 1281, when she was succeeded by Margery de Wycombe. In the confirmation the original grantor is described as Gilbert de la Knolle. He would appear to have left Chertsey[6] and settled at 'le Knolle,' the modern Knowle Hill near Broomhall.

Two other undated grants to Agnes present no difficulty as the witnesses are practically the same as in the preceeding. In the first, Richard de Thorpe grants to Agnes the lands and tenements which John de Broomhall holds of him (the grantor), in the parish of Egham, near the bridge of Staines, in the 'Huche,' the modern Hythe. The second is a gift to Agnes by Robert de Scotho[7] of a tenement at 'le Knolle.'

The next charter is dated 1305, and though not a grant to the priory was doubtless retained as evidence, as the property afterwards came to the house. It is of interest from the name of the grantor, Richard de Finchampstead. This also deals with a house of the Hythe, 'between the house of John atte More and the King's highway.' By 1319 the family of de la Knolle had migrated to Staines,[8] for in that year land at 'le Knolle' was granted to Bromhall by John de la Knolle, of Staines. A fine seal of John is appended to this charter.

There are several other 14th century deeds, but they do not throw any further light on the history of the house, beyond being fresh or additional mentions of prioresses already known, until we come to 1374, when Richard II granted to the convent lands in Windsor, Sunninghill, and 'Tetenhurst.' Apparently this grant was never placed on the Patent or Close Rolls, perhaps it never took effect, for I do not find any further reference to it or the lands. On the other hand some reference to it may be found when the Berks deeds are examined, and if so the nuns probably lost them by granting a long and foolish

[6] 'Le Barre' at Chertsey, mentioned in Cal. Ancient Deeds (P.R.O.), B. 902.

[7] Another Chertsey family who held the manor of Beomond.

[8] Knowle Green still survives in Staines.

lease, a matter to which I shall recur later. A grant of 1379 is of interest and value as it reveals the surname of Eleanor or Alianora, a prioress whose name appears in 1392. It is a lease by Alianora de Burton of the lands at the Hythe at a rental of 12/-. It is worth noting that four if not five of the prioresses bore the same patronymic, Berghton, Bourton, or Burton, and I should not be surprised if it turned out that they were members of the family that held the manor of Imworth in Egham during the latter part of the 14th century. Their name was de Berghton, though they were known as de Imworth, from their holding.

A small house like Broomhall was very likely to become a family preserve, and though prioresses were supposed to be elected, there is much evidence that influence was used to procure the appointment for relations and friends of influential persons. A prioress of Broomhall itself, probably Alice Burton, wrote asking that her 'sister and fellow nun, Clemence Medford,' might become Head of the neighbouring house of Ankerwyke,[9] and Clemence was duly 'elected' in 1440. In the printed lists of prioresses of Broomhall the name of Alice Burton appears as early as 1437 and as late as 1462, the date of the Inspeximus already mentioned, therefore it is with a certain amount of doubt and hesitation that I bring forward my next note. As I read the document it records the admission of Agnes Burton as prioress by Richard, Bishop of Salisbury, on September 2nd, 1452. Now Richard Beauchamp did not become bishop until 1450, so the appointment cannot be that of Alice. Of course she may have resigned and been re-instated, Agnes filling the interim. Unfortunately there is no other trace of the latter, and the doubt must be left to be cleared up when the history of the house is more fully dealt with.

And now we come to one of those little incidents which are the joy of the antiquary, one of those finds which relieve the dry chronicles with a touch of life and action. I have mentioned the corrody payable to Broomhall by Chertsey. It was no great burden on the rich monastery, 'seven loaves called miches and seven galantes of covent ale.' After discharging the obligation from the 'tyme when the minde of noe man is

[9] Harl MSS., 862/13.

to the contrarie,' the monks thought fit to dispute it. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and on February 16th, 1489, he gave his decision in favour of the nuns. In connection with this business the monks were guilty of a very mean and shabby trick, whether before or after the arbitration is not clear. If before, and the incident was brought to the Cardinal's notice, we need not be surprised at his decision. In any case it came to light some twenty years later. During the interim the monks paid the corrody in one form or another and then made another attempt to get out of it.

Jane Rawlyns, the last prioress, had to fight the matter out afresh, and appealed to one of her predecessors to help substantiate her claim. This was Anne Thomas, who had resigned in 1498 to become head of the Cistercian house of Hartley Wintney, Hants. She deposed as follows:—

'The saying of Dame Anne Thomas some tyme prioresse of Broomhalle and now prioresse of Wyntoney. Whiche saith that on Issabell Bealle which was prioresse ther affore her and her predecessores tyme owte of mynde was seased of a corrodye or Almys yerely ons in the weke was payed of vij case of covent brede and vij galantes of covent ale Owte of the house or Abbaye of Charsey, fforther more the said dame Anne Thomas saith that ij monks of Charsey whoys names were Brampton and Berry came to the howse of Bromehalle and there desired the foresaid Issabell Beale which was prioresse ther to shew unto theyme the evidence whereby they claymed and had yt corrodye or Almys and she brought forthe a faire writing in parchment to theyme under the Covent seale of their pallace of Charsey and when they had seen it and redde it over they cast it in the fire and brent it, whereof the said prioresse was right sory and muche displeased with theyme for the same, but not wt.standing she ynjoyed the said corrodie during her tyme.

And then next after her came the said Anne Thomas and was prioresse ther and she had yerely during her tyme which was xiv yerys every yere v quarters of whete payed by on Hatche which was servant wt. the said Abbot of Charsey Whiche Hatche at thys tyme is on lyve. And then next after her the said dame Anne, as she saithe came on dame Elizabeth

Lakenore which was prioresse ther and that she had and enjoyed the said whete during all her tyme.'

What was the result we do not know, but in any case Chertsey was finally relieved of the obligation some ten years later when the ladies of Broomhall had to go back to the world and live as best they could.

There are several indications that the house was in a very bad way financially at this period. A Terrier of 1489 shows that the Thorpe and Egham lands produced an income of £2 12*s*. yearly. Twelve years later the income had sunk to £2 1*s*. Land had also been lost to the priory by the granting of long and foolish leases, a common practice among religious Houses in their days of decadence. The lessees, their successors or assignees, held themselves out as freeholders, sold the lands and pocketed the proceeds. A long petition addressed to Henry VIII appears to be one of such cases. Potnall, the modern Portnall Park, had been granted to two Egham men by the Priory. Edward IV purchased from them and imparked the land. Apparently the nuns did not think it worth while to try and get it back from Henry VII, but when his son had declared himself a Defender of the Faith they considered they had a better chance. It is in this petition that the statement occurs of the house being of royal foundation. As Henry granted Potnall to Wm. Fitzwilliam in 1528, 'paying a red rose to the sheriff of Surrey,' and it afterwards passed to his heirs, it is clear that the petition was not granted.

(*To be continued*).

Accidentally omitted in the account of the Excursion to the Banbury district last year.

Between Broughton and Brailes a brief halt was made at Swalcliffe, where the Vicar, the Rev. E. G. Norris, was in waiting to receive the party. The very fine church, which contains Saxon work in the nave, and excellent examples of all the succeeding styles, was described by the President. When Archdeacon of Lincoln, the great William of Wykeham was appointed Rector, though he does not appear to have carried out the duties. Some late Decorated work in the north aisle is said to have been designed by him. He purchased the advowson and certain lands in the Parish, and gave them as part of the endowment of New College Oxford. An old house with some portions, close to the church, seems to have been occupied as a country residence by the Warden and Fellows of New College, and a magnificent tithe barn of late fourteenth century date still remains. Unfortunately, time did not permit of a visit to these interesting buildings. A paper on the parish and church, read by the President before the Royal Archæological Institute, has been printed in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. LXI, p. 85.

Berkshire Charters

By G. B. Grundy, M.A., D.Litt.

Abbreviations.

AS., Anglo-Saxon; B. (with a number), number of charter in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*; K. (with a number), number of charter in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*; By., Boundary; TA., Tithe Award; p.n., personal name; Pl.N., Place Name; fur., furlong.

ABINGDON.

The two great Abingdon charters, B. 906, K. 1171, and B. 924, K. 441, include either in the whole or in part the modern parishes of Abingdon (in one of which Shippon is included), Radley, Chandling's Farm, and Bagley Wood.

Of these Radley is never mentioned by name in the charters. Presumably there was no well-marked centre of population there in AS. times. Chandling's Farm is a separate district, originally extra-parochial, the separate existence of which must have been due to the Priory which stood there. Bagley Wood is still a separate parish.[1] Kennington has a charter of its own.

B. 906, K. 1171 is a grant by King Eadred to Abbot Aethelwold of lands for the use of the abbey. Its reputed date is A.D. 955. It mentions 10 hides at Ginge, 10 at Goosey, 30 at Worth (*i.e.* Longworth), together with 30 at Cumnor. The survey given refers, however, to lands at Abingdon and its neighbourhood, comprising Abingdon, part of St. Helen's Without, Chandling's Farm, Bagley Wood, the eyots of the Thames which lie east of Coldharbour on the Oxford-Abingdon road. It does not include Kennington. Most of the landmarks are, by comparison with those of other charters, or, in some cases, by the survival of field-names, determinable either with certainty or with high probability.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Eoccenforda*: 'First to Ock Ford.' Comparison of this charter with B.924 shows that this ford was where Ock Bridge, on the Abingdon-Newbury road, now stands.

[1] It was extra-parochial, but is now a parish.—Editor.

2. *Up andlang Eoccenes to Abbes Dic*: 'Up along the Ock to Abbot's Dyke.' Called *Abbodes Dic* in the other Abingdon charter.

3. *Thaët to Cealdenwulle*: 'Then to the Cold Spring.' These two landmarks are taken together because the identity of the Abbot's Dyke, which has long been a puzzle in Abingdon topography, is really shown by that of the Cold Spring. The W. By. of the town at the present day is the Larkhill Stream, which is the lower part of that Wildmoor Brook which runs through the village of Shippon. The Larkhill Stream flows in a channel which has been artificially straightened. Just W. of this stream are two meadows which are both called in the TA. Colwell Mead and Windick Bottom. 'Colwell' preserves the name of the Cold Spring of the charter. The name is also preserved in that of Spring Grove Works, which adjoin the town By. The Larkhill Stream is the Abbot's Dyke.

4. *Th' to Mearcforda*: 'Then to the Boundary Ford.' This must have been somewhere near where the Larkhill Stream leaves the line of the present road from Abingdon to Shippon.

5. *Andlang Broces oth thene Grenen Weig*: 'Along the Brook till the Green Way.' Here the By. takes an unexpected course, in that it does not follow any existing By., but runs up Wildmoor Brook through and N. of Shippon. The Green Way, as subsequent points in the By. show, must have led somewhere along that part of the Wootton By. which runs E. from near Cholswill towards Sunningwell Brook.

6. *Andlang Weiges to Broce th' to Wuduforda*: 'Along the Way to the Brook (and) then to the Ford of the Wood.' The brook is Sunningwell Brook. Woodford is clearly marked because it occurs also in the Wootton charter, K. 1283. It was where, on the Wootton By., a lane branches off E. from the Abingdon-Cumnor road, and crosses Sunningwell Brook about 100 yards from that road.

7. *Th' Adune be Broce oth Pippel Rithiges ut scyte*: 'Then down by the Brook till the place where . . . Streamlet runs out.' *Pippel* is probably a personal name. I suspect that the correct reading would be *Pippeles Rithig*. The Streamlet is obviously the small stream which joins Sunning-

well Brook immediately N.E. of Northcourt, and the By. runs to the meeting-place of the two streams.

8. *Th' thurth thaene Mor a be Rithige*: 'Then through the Marshy Land always by the Streamlet.' There is also a reading, *Dene Mor* for *Thaene Mor*. I am fairly certain that neither is correct, but that the real reading should be *Dune Mor*, for in the Sunningwell field-names Dunmoor, which is certainly this moor, occurs on the *Pippeles Rithig* 25 chains E. of New Red Farm.

9. *To Guman Graue*: 'To Guma's Grove.' The grove must have been on or close to Dunmoor.

10. *Th' to Pippel Bricge*: 'Then to Pippel's Bridge.' Probably on the stream at the point where the By. leaves it and runs E. by N. towards the Oxford road. At this point the boundaries of the two Abingdon charters cease to coincide for some distance. One cause of the difference is that this charter includes, whereas the other excludes, Chandling's Farm.

11. *Th' on Thene Sic Aet Thaere Fulan Aec*: 'Then to the Watercourse at the Foul Oak.' Foul Oak is a curious term; but it is the meaning of the extant text. The oak may survive in the name Blake's Oak, which is the name of a small plantation just W. of the Abingdon-Oxford road, nearly opposite the S.W. corner of Radley Park.

12. *Th' to Haeglea on thaene Bradan Mere*: 'Then to Hedge Lea to the Broad Pond.' These landmarks are not determinable; but they must have been near where the lane from Sunningwell joins the Oxford road.

13. *Th' a be Wyrt Walan to Bromcumbes Heafod*: 'Then always by the Foot of the Slope to the Head of the Combe where Broom grows.' The name 'Bromcombe' still survives. It is the combe to the S. of the road from Oxford to Boar's Hill, in the N. part of Sunningwell parish. The *Wyrtwala* is therefore the slope on the E. side of the combe rising up to Bagley Wood, along which the present By. runs.

14. *Th' on gerihtum to Abbendune to thaere Port Strete*: The words *to Abbendune* are a great difficulty in their position in the text. It is hardly conceivable that Boar's Hill should be the down from which Abingdon got its name. My impression is that the words in the text are out of order, and should run, *To Thaere Port Street to Abbendune*, and that the trans-

lation of the whole should be 'Then straight on to the Port Street (made road to the town) to Abingdon.' I do not think that there can be really much doubt that this Port Street was a piece of a ridgeway which came from the great ridgeway from Faringdon to Oxford, leaving it at Cumnor, and passing along the watershed between the Thames and Ock, over Cumnor Hurst and along the ridge of Boar's Hill. This part of it called Port Street was following that part of the watershed which runs along the W. edge of Bagley Wood.*

15. *Th' and lang Stret on Hiwege*: 'Then along the Street to the Hay Way.' The Hay Way was on the line of the present road from Boar's Hill to Oxford. The mead of Wootton lay on the eyot which lies behind the hospital at Coldharbour, as is shown by the Wootton TA. The hay of Wootton would be carried along this road. The road is called by the same name in the other Abingdon charter.

16. *Th' to Ecgune's Wyrthe*: 'Then to Ecgun's Farm.' By comparison with the neighbouring points it is fairly clear

* The evidence with regard to this road is as follows:—In the Wootton charter, K. 1283, there is reference to a *Portweg*, 'Portway,' which is almost without doubt the same road as the *Portstraet* of this present charter, though the reference is to a different part of it. This Wootton survey is, as is usually the case, going with the clock; and this *Portweg* is the landmark preceding one which is defined as approaching Foxcombe 'from the upper side.' Foxcombe is the combe in which Wootton Heath lies; and there is therefore no question but that the *Portweg* was a road along the line of the modern road which runs along the ridge of Boar's Hill to Hen Wood. Earlier in the same Wootton charter there is reference to *Hrycgweg*, 'ridgeway,' which ran down through Hen Wood, and which is obviously another part of this *Portweg*. From that point it must have followed the watershed over Cumnor Hurst to join the great Oxford-Faringdon ridgeway at Cumnor. As far as the other end of it is concerned, the following considerations come into play. What is the *Port*, 'town,' indicated by the name *Portweg?* All portways I have come across, and they have been many, are invariably pointing towards the town from which they get their name; and the town in this case can be no other than Abingdon. From Boar's Hill to Abingdon there runs a watershed which passes N. and E. of Bayworth, more or less along the W. side of Bagley Wood, and joins the line of the modern Oxford-Abingdon road just N. of Radley Park. Between this last point and the summit of Boar's Hill all traces of it have vanished, probably because it fell into disuse when the more direct road from Oxford to Abingdon was made through Bagley Wood, but in Saxon and post-Saxon times this part of it must have been mainly used as a line of communication between Oxford and Abingdon. It is noticeable that, though the charters cover all the ground between Oxford and Abingdon several times over, there is no clue save this one to any road between Oxford and Abingdon in Saxon times. There is no reference to any road either *via* Radley or through Bagley Wood. The Oxford-Abingdon road of those days seems to have gone to the top of Boar's Hill, and then to have turned S.E. and later S. to the line of the last two miles of the present road, where it still follows the watershed.

that this *Wyrth* was situated immediately S.E. of the present Oxford-Abingdon road, just above the house now known as Bagley Croft, where a field cuts like a bay into Bagley Wood.

17. *Thenne on Bacgan Leah*: 'Then to Bacga's Lea' (Bagley). This must have been on the site of the grounds of Bagley Croft.

18. *Th' on Scaeceling Aecer*: 'Then to the Strip of Ploughland of the Scaecels.' This is mentioned in the Kennington (B. 971, K. 1200) and the Hinksey charters (B. 1002, K. 1216). It was almost certainly immediately S. of where the Oxford road crosses the railway.

19. *Th' ut on Stanford*: 'Then out to Stanford.' *Stanford* occurs in both the Kennington (B. 871, K. 1200) and Hinksey (B. 1002, K. 1216) charters. This ford was where the present Oxford road crosses that branch of the Thames which turns New Hinksey Mill, was *i.e.* a few yards E. of the modern railway bridge.

20. *Th' to Maegtheforda*: 'Then to the Ford of the Mayweed.' This was about 100 yards further E. of the last, where the road crosses a still smaller branch of the Thames, now little more than a ditch. It is also mentioned in the Hinksey charter (see above).

21. *Andlang Lace ut on Temese*: 'Along the Backwater out on the Thames.' The *Lac* is the backwater from the *Maegthe Ford* along which the municipal By. now runs.

22. *Th' on forth mid streame with ufan Micclanige on Caerewyllan*: 'Then on forth along mid stream above Great Island to the Cherwell.' The By. then ran up the broad backwater behind the Hospital to the Gut, where, on the opposite bank, there seems to have been a mouth of the Cherwell, corresponding to what is now called 'The Freshman's River.' The *Micelig* is the eyot immediately E. of Coldharbour Hospital on the opposite side of the large backwater.

23. *Eft with neothan Berige on Temese*: 'Again beneath (? Beaver) Island to the Thames.' *Berig* is the great eyot which extends from the Long Bridges to the railway bridge near Kennington Island. The By. ran down the main stream of the Thames as far as the railway bridge.

24. *Th' ther up be Streame*: 'Then up stream.' There it turned up the backwater which goes along beside the railway

line for 17 chains to a place where the Thame line joins the main line.

25. *Th' on Bacgan Broc*: 'Then to Bacga's Brook.' Here the modern Kennington-Hinksey By. leaves the river, crosses the line, runs for a short distance N. along the Oxford-Radley road, and then S.W. along the line of a small brook up to Bagley Wood. This brook is clearly indicated by comparison with the other Abingdon charter as *Bacgan Broc*. At this point the two Abingdon charters begin once more to coincide.

26. *Th' on Heafoces Oran*: 'Then on Hawk's Bank.' This is the slope from the E. edge of Bagley Wood towards the hamlet of Kennington.

27. *Th' on Holan Dene*: 'Then to Hollow Dean.' This must be the hollow in which Little London lies.

28. *Th' on Tidewaldes Wylle*: 'Then to Tidewald's Spring.' This is probably represented by the well beside the road immediately S. of the hamlet of Little London.

29. *Andlang Broces ut on Temese*: 'Along a Brook out to the Thames.' This brook is undoubtedly that which forms the N. By. of Radley Large Wood. It enters the Thames just below Sandford Mill. It is called *Wulfrices Broc* in the other Abingdon charter.

30. *Th' forth mid streame oth Geofling Lace*: 'Then on by mid-stream as far as . . . Backwater.' *Geofling* is no doubt a patronymic. The backwater is that which runs round a small eyot on the Oxfordshire side of the river about ¼ m. below Sandford Lock. The eyot was called *Hierdig*, 'Herdsman's Island.' It is mentioned in the other Abingdon charter.

31. *Andlang Lace eft ut on Temese*: 'Along the Backwater out again to the Thames.' This does not require explanation.

32. *Th' up be streame on Occenes Grestun Dic*: 'Then up by the stream to the Dyke of Ock Grass Enclosure.' The By. now follows the Thames for several miles. The *Gaerstun* of the Ock was almost certainly that piece of land immediately S. of the town of Abingdon which lies between the Ock and the Wilts and Berks Canal. The present By. follows the canal; and that is doubtless the line of the old *Gaerstun Dic*.

33. *Thet a be Dic on Eccen*: 'Then always along the Dyke to the Ock.

34. *Th' ther up eft on Eccen Forda*: 'Then there up again to Ockford.' The By. passes along the Ock to the point where the survey began.

To the survey is added a note, of which the following is part:—

Aetheleaing Unde Colmanora and Geatescumbe hyren into this twentigum hidum: 'Etheling Wood Cumnor and the Combe of the Gate belong to this twenty hides.'

The identity of the wood is not determinable; but *Geatescumb* is the modern Yatscombe, the combe N. of Boar's Hill and immediately E. of Tommy's Heath.

B. 924, K. 441 is a charter whereby King Edwy in the reputed year A.D. 956 grants to Abingdon Abbey 20 hides *aet Abbandune*.

SURVEY.

1. *Aerest on Temes be suthan Fordwere*: 'First to the Thames to the south of the Weir of the Ford.'

2. *Thaere up on tha Dic on Eoccenes Gaerstun suth Weardne*: 'Then up to the Dyke to the southward of the Grass Enclosure of the Ock.' For the *Dic* and the *Gaerstun* see prev. chart. 32. The position of the Dyke shows that the Weir must have been about where the Wilts and Berks Canal enters the Thames.

3. *Thonne Ondlang Dic to Eoccen*: 'Then along the Dyke to the Ock.' See prev. chart. 33.

4. *Ondlang Eoccenes to Abbodes Dic*: 'Along the Ock to Abbot's Dyke.' See prev. chart. 2.

5. *Ondlang Dic to Cealdan Wylle*: 'Along the Dyke to the Cold Spring.' See prev. chart. 3.

6. *Of Cealdan Wylle on thaet Risclaed middleweard oth Torht Woldes Mor*: 'From the Cold Spring to the Slade of Rushes as far as the Marshy Ground of Torhtwold.'

(*To be continued*).

Notes and Queries

A Palæolithic Flint.—This implement was found by Mrs. T. W. Marshall in the garden of 'Littlecot,' Elm Lane, Lower Earley, during August, 1920, within a foot of the surface. Its length is $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., its width $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Its outlines are sharp, and it presents no trace of abrasion by the action of water and slightly only by the atmosphere. One side is flat; on the other, which is somewhat convex, is a cleverly made rest for either the forefinger or thumb for convenience in holding the implement at its lower end or butt. The patination on the convex side is yellowish white, on the flat side grey brown. When first discovered it presented the pinkish ochre tint often observed in palæolithic implements found on or near the surface. Elm Lane is on a plateau at some height above sea level, between the valleys of the Thames and Lower Kennet. The soil in which the find was made consists of clay mixed with gravel composed of pebbles and flints, some sharp, others waterworn. This district was certainly heavily timbered in ancient times. Tools of this kind would be useful in stripping off the hide of large beasts of chase, and hacking up their carcases. The general type of the implement shows it to be palæolithic. The experts at the British and Jermyn Street Museums pronounce it 'a good hand-axe' of 'late St. Acheul' date. Its style and finish show that the savage who fashioned it had acquired great skill in his art. A palæolithic implement in the British Museum, from near Great Gaddesden, Herts, is so similar in make and size that it appears to have been made by the same man as the above specimen.—Hugh S. Spencer.

Atchester Camp, Hinton Waldrist (*Berks, Bucks and Oxon Arch. Jour.*, xxiii. 31, where the name is spelt Achester, the form given in the *V.C.H. Berks*, i. 264; locally it is spelt Atchester).—I have lately (April 25-26) been making some excavations in this earthwork. About five yards from the northern rampart a low bank, about six yards wide, runs parallel to the rampart for a distance of fifty yards. In this bank, and twenty-five yards from the western end of the earthwork, I found a well, a few inches below the surface. The mouth was 1 ft. 8 in. in diameter, the circumference being 6 ft. The well was surrounded for a distance of two feet by a rough

pavement of large flat stones, the gaps between them being filled up by smaller ones. The whole thing was very roughly constructed. I only cleared two feet of the well. East of this, in the same bank, I found traces of a rough stone floor, and east of these again I found more traces of a stone floor. In the latter case, one stone was 1 ft. 3 in. long; the others were smaller. Beyond these I found nothing, with the exception of a very small chip of flint, ·6 in. long. I found no other flint in the camp, and there is none in the fields round it. I can offer no suggestion as to the date of either camp or well.—G. W. B. Huntingford.

Wanted.—Information of the Bagley Family of Bell Founders, more particularly of Matthew or Henry. He is mentioned as 'of Reading' on a bell at Tilehurst. He was originally of Chacombe or Chalcombe in Northants, near Banbury.—T. Morley, Leicester House, King's Road, Reading. (Bagley and Bayley are synonymous.—Editor).

Finchampstead Church.—Will one of our architect members kindly give the dimensions of circular apse churches? The reason for the query is that I believe the apse of Finchampstead church is a late copy of the idea; its splay is wide and does not conform to the other in Berks. Do any early sketches remain of it before 1856? The church is puzzling, as the nave windows are high. Perhaps the church has been dug out. I should also like to draw attention to the fact that the very picturesque brick tower, early eighteenth century, is doomed to destruction, i.e. to be repointed by a local architect, which will effectually ruin it as contemplated.—C. et T.

Settlers in America.—Is any list extant of Berkshire people who settled in America in the seventeenth century.—C.

Royal Military College, Sandhurst.—From whom did the Crown acquire this property?—Miles.

Valpy Family.—Can any reader supply me with a pedigree of this family?—Miss Allen-Shuter, Mattingley Lodge, near Basingstoke.

Did Charles I or II or James II ever visit Hurst?—M.R.

Will someone explain how Hampstead Marshall comes to be credited with two castle mounds? Surely someone has blundered; it is not strategically a valuable site.—M.R.

Wanted.—Descriptions of old armorial glass windows.—E. E. Cope.

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Vol. 27, No. 2.] [AUTUMN, 1922.

THE

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Rector of Barkham; Fellow of R. Hist. Soc.; Hon. Sec. of the Berks Archæological Society

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Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 1. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 2. FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 3. INTERIOR LOOKING EAST.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 4. THE FONT.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 5. FROM THE SOUTH

WELFORD CHURCH.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 6. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig 7. THE SEDILIA AND BRASS OF JOHN WESTLAKE.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 8. CROSS COFFIN LID AND PILLAR PISCINA.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 9. THE FONT AND MONUMENT OF LADY PARRY.

Fig. 10a. THE CHURCHYARD CROSS.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 10b. THE CHURCHYARD CROSS.

WICKHAM CHURCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 11. THE WEST TOWER.

EAST SHEFFORD (NEW) CHURCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 12. ANCIENT GLASS.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 13. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

EAST SHEFFORD (OLD) CHURCH.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 14. FROM THE NORTH EAST.

EAST SHEFFORD (OLD) CHURCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 15. INTERIOR LOOKING EAST.

EAST SHEFFORD (OLD) CHURCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 16. TOMB OF SIR JOHN FETTIPLACE.

EAST SHEFFORD (OLD) CHURCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 17. ARCH, SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 18. TOMB OF SIR THOMAS AND BEATRICE FETTIPLACE.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 19. TOMB OF SIR THOMAS AND BEATRICE FETTIPLACE.

EAST SHEFFORD (OLD) CHURCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 21. NORTH WALL OF NAVE.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 22. THE FONT, PILLAR PESCINA AND CROSS COFFIN LID.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 23a. CROSS COFFIN LID.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 23b. OLD TILES

WEST SHEFFORD CHURCH.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 24. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

WEST SHEFFORD CHURCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 25. INTERIOR LOOKING EAST.

WEST SHEFFORD CHURCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 26. INTERIOR LOOKING WEST.

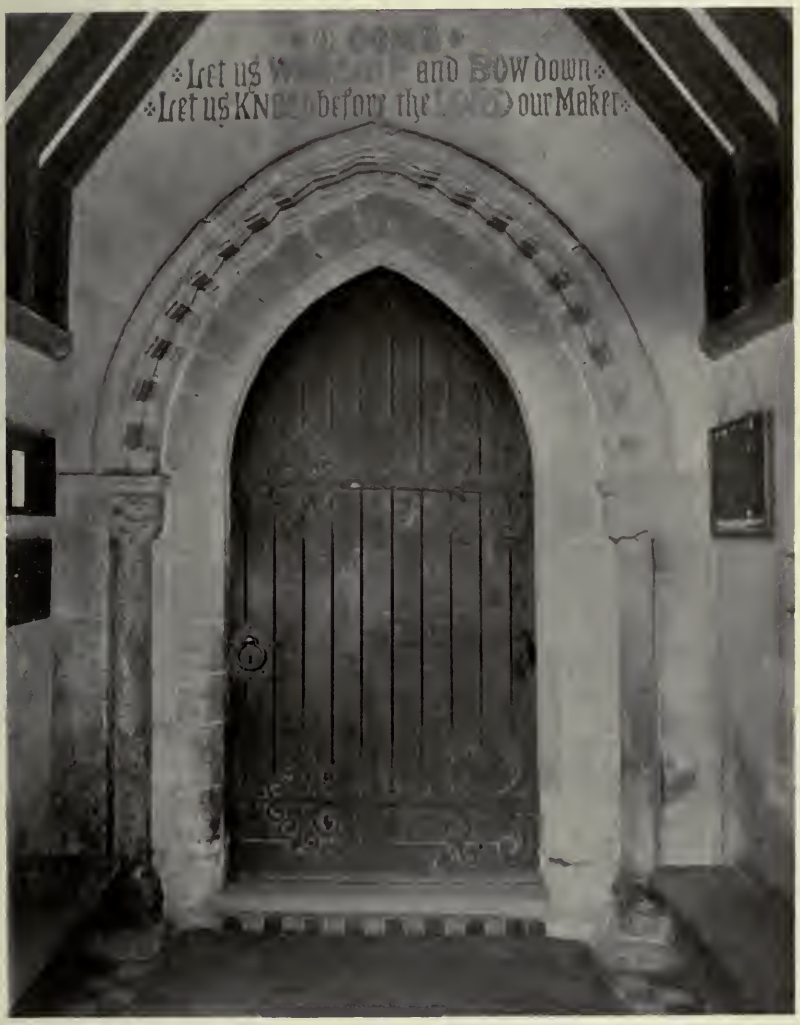
Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig, 27. THE TOWER ARCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 28. THE FONT.

WEST SHEFFORD CHURCH.



Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 29. THE SOUTH DOORWAY.

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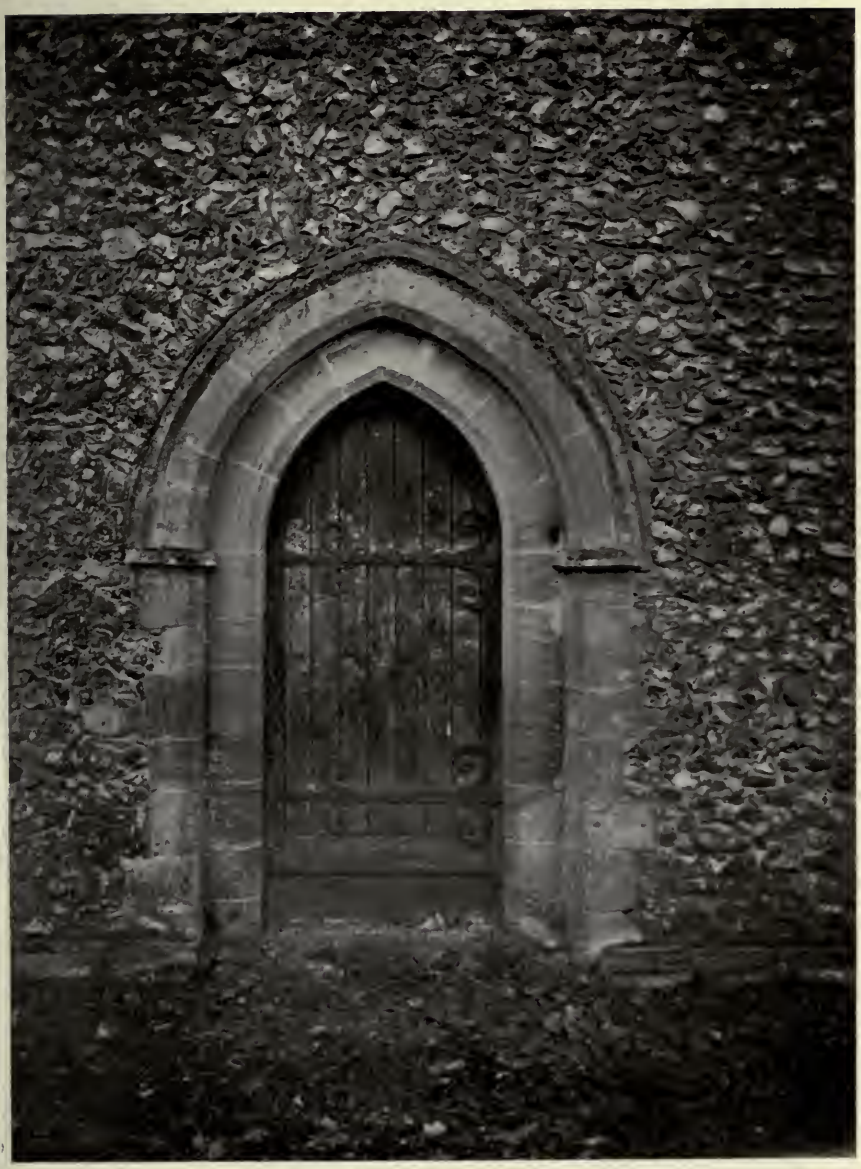
Fig. 30. CAPITAL OF SOUTH DOORWAY.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 31. FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 32. THE NORTH DOORWAY.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 33. FROM THE NORTH EAST.

Taunt, Oxford

Fig. 34. THE CHANCEL.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 36. FROM THE NORTH EAST.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 37. NAVE, LOOKING EAST.

Fig. 38a. PISCINA IN CHANCEL.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 38b. PISCINA IN NORTH CHAPEL.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 39. ARCH FROM SOUTH TRANSEPT TO SOUTH AISLE.

Fig. 40a. CROSS COFFIN LID, SOUTH WALL.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 40b. CROSS COFFIN LID, SOUTH TRANSEPT.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 41. THE SOUTH DOORWAY.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 42. THE SOUTH PORCH.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 43. NORTH WALL OF NAVE.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 44. EAST END OF NORTH CHAPEL.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 45. FROM THE NORTH WEST.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 46. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 47. INTERIOR OF CHANCEL.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 18. EAST TOWER ARCH AND ARCH TO NORTH CHAPEL

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 49. FONT AND TOMB OF SIR THOMAS ESSEX.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 50. CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND TOMB OF SIR JOHN ESTBURY.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 51. ARCH FROM SOUTH TRANSEPT TO THE LADY CHAPEL.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 53. WEST TOWER ARCH.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 54. PIER OF WEST TOWER ARCH.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 55. THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 56. THE NAVE, LOOKING WEST.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 57. CAPITAL SOUTH SIDE OF NAVE.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 58. NORMAN PISCINA EAST WALL OF NAVE.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 59. SOUTH NAVE ARCADE AND WEST WINDOW.

Adams' Studios Ltd., London, W.

Fig. 60. THE KING CHARLES' HEAD.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 61. THE WEST DOORWAY.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 62. THE WEST FRONT.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 63. SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL AND EAST WINDOW OF LADY CHAPEL.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 64. THE EAST WINDOW.

Taunt, Oxford.

Fig. 65. THE ESTBURY CHAPEL.

Vol. 27, No. 2. AUTUMN, 1922.

The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal

Berkshire Archæological Society
1922

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, READING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society was held on April 22nd, 1922, at University College, Reading, the President, Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A.; in the chair, when the officers for the ensuing year were duly elected and warmly thanked for their services in the past. The President and the Honorary

Secretary were especially thanked for all the services they had rendered to the Society for many years.

The outstanding event in the Society's annals during the past year is the Jubilee Meeting held in the Art Gallery of the Municipal Buildings, Reading, on Saturday, December 3rd. The large attendance, the enthusiasm of the members and speakers, the loan exhibition of objects of antiquarian interest, the presentations that were made, will be fresh in the minds of the members. The proceedings are duly recorded in the Jubilee number of the Society's Journal, and need not here be repeated. One happy result of the Jubilee has been a large increase in the number of members, which now approximates to 400. The strength and value of the Society do not consist in large numbers, but in the activity, zeal and research work of the members, and on the resulting antiquarian knowledge which should spring from their industry and indefatigable exertions. Increased numbers, however, add to the responsibilities of the Council and officers, who will not fail to endeavour to discharge their duties to the best of their ability.

University College.

By the kindness of the Principal and Council of Reading University College we are still allowed to make that college our headquarters, and are grateful to the authorities for their hospitality and kind consideration of our requirements. We regret that the College has not yet attained to the dignity of a University, and share with the Governors and Principal in their disappointment. We feel, however, that the rejection is by no means final, and that the founding of Reading University is only postponed.

Work during the Past Year.

The Council is able to report that the usual number of lectures have been delivered and excursions made. After the last annual meeting on April 6th, 1921, a lecture was given by the President on 'A trip down the Rhone from Lyons to Marseilles,' illustrated by an excellent series of lantern slides.

On October 28th the President again favoured the Society by a beautifully illustrated lecture on the churches of Basildon,

Upton, Chilton, East Ilsley, and Beedon. On December 3rd the public meeting was held, when speeches were delivered by th President, the Mayor of Reading, the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Wyfold, the Dean of Windsor, and a sketch of the history of the Society given by the Hon. Secretary. Presentations were made to the President and Hon. Secretary, and an address sent to H.R.H. the Princess Mary on the happy occasion of her marriage. On January 23rd, 1922, Mr. A. E. B. Barnard, F.S.A., lectured on 'The Avon from Source to Severn.'

On February 4th, Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., gave an interesting lecture on the Cistercian Abbeys of Yorkshire, showing a very intimate knowledge of every part and detail, and illustrating his lecture by a fine series of views. On February 18th, Miss Carleton-Williams lectured on 'the Church and Priory of St. Mary's, Goring,' and on March 18th Mr. Arthur Gardiner, of Harrow, lectured on 'Alabaster Sculptures.'

Three excursions have been made during the summer:—(1) In conjunction with the Historical Association to Wallingford, under the guidance of your Secretary, where the members were welcomed by the Mayor and Mayoress, an address given in the Town Hall on the history of the town, and visits paid to the Castle, and the churches. (2) A two-days excursion to North Oxfordshire, the party staying at the Randolph Hotel, Oxford, and motoring to Broughton Castle, Wroxton Abbey, Hanwell Castle, and other places. (3) To Checkenden, North and South Stoke, Ipsden and Goring. The thanks of the Society are due to the ladies and gentlemen who entertained the members on the occasions of lectures and excursions, *viz.*, Miss Cooper Smith and Miss Hissey, Mr. and Mrs. Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. Cope, Mrs. Fulbrook Leggatt and Mrs. Cornish, Professor and Mrs. Carleton-Williams on two occasions, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cook, Lord Saye and Sele, and Lord North, who refreshed the excursionists at tea at the Banbury Cake Shop after their visit to Wroxton Abbey.

Abingdon Branch.

This Branch, under the leadership of Mr. d'Almaine and Mr. Wright, has shown its usual activities. On April 15th, an excursion was made to Newbury, Donnington Castle, Shaw House, the Guildhall, also Enborne Church and Hampstead

Park. On May 18th, the members visited the Faringdon district, inspecting Badbury Hill, Coleshill House, Compton Beauchamp and Ashdown House, and were favoured with the presence of Mr. Guy Dawber, F.R.I.B.A., who described the houses. On July 20th Hungerford was visited, and Mr. Williams, of West Woodhay, described Inkpen Beacon, the Gibbro Long Barrow and Walbury Camp, and entertained the party to tea. On August 31st, the members visited Avebury, under the guidance of Mr. Balfour, F.S.A., and examined the prehistoric collections of the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall.

Two lectures were delivered during the winter session, the first by Mr. Leeds, F.S.A., on 'Some Material for a Local Museum," and the second by Mr. Balfour on 'Primitive Currency and Money," exhibiting the currency bars unearthed at Wayland's Smithy.

Too much praise cannot be given to the admirable work done by this branch. Efforts are being made to increase its membership, to found a Museum, to arrange excursions to Rollright Stones and Stonehenge, and to excavate the foundations of Abingdon Abbey, in connection with the Society of Antiquaries. £500 will be needed and subscriptions are solicited. We offer our cordial congratulations to Mr. A. E. Preston and Mr. d'Almaine on their election as F.S.A.

South-Eastern Branch.

The formation of this new Branch has been accomplished by the exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Cope, during the last three months, and now has 78 members. Several lectures and excursions are in progress of arrangement, including a lecture by Dr. Smith-Woodward, an excursion in conjunction with the Surrey Archæological Society and Farnham Field Club, to Farnham Castle, a joint meeting at Reading, with the former, and others. We wish the Branch that has been so happily inaugurated a successful career.

Reading Society of Architects.

Our Society is affiliated with the Reading Society of Architects, of which Mr. Willcocks is the active and energetic secretary, and which is a Branch of the Architectural Association of Berks, Bucks and Oxon. Its membership has increased from

44 to 83, and it has arranged to keep a record of measured drawings and illustrations of historical and interesting old buildings in Berkshire and surrounding districts. Prizes are offered for measured drawings of the buildings and photographs are to be taken of any old Reading buildings that are threatened with destruction. An Architectural Exhibition will be held in Reading in July. In all their efforts the Society take the keenest interest, and would gladly assist its labours in every possible way.

Inventory of Church Plate.

Under the able management of Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., good progress is being made with this inventory of Church Plate. The Society is fortunate in numbering amongst its members the former hon. secretary of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, and is grateful to him for so kindly undertaking this important piece of work.

Index of Archæological Papers in The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal.

It was resolved at a Council meeting, that an index of all the articles in our Journal should be prepared and published, and that Mr. Bunce, Assistant Librarian of the Public Library, should be asked to prepare such an index. This has been done and a complete card index has been prepared, containing all the references in the Journal, including also the 3 volumes of the Society's Journal published prior to 1894. The question has not yet been decided by the Council as to whether the whole index should be published, or only the names of the chief articles and authors; the Council would be glad of some guidance from the members. The Journal continues to be published and is presented gratis to every member who has paid his subscription. The Treasurer informs us that there are several members whose subscriptions for two years are not paid, and therefore will not receive the Journal until this little formality is duly executed.

Congress of South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies and Octocentenary of Reading Abbey.

During the past year two events of importance took place under the fostering care of this Society. In June last there was

held the Congress of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, at Reading, and your Society acted as hosts on this occasion, under the presidency of Professor Poulton, the directorship of your secretary, and the secretaryship of Mr. Arman, O.B.E. It involved a large amount of labour and responsibility, the raising of a fund of about £117, the arranging of excursions and lectures, the entertainment of visitors and delegates, and we are glad to say, that in the opinion of our guests, it was in every way most successful.

The Octocentenary of Reading Abbey on June 18th, was another important event promoted by your Society. Dr. Hurry was the originator of the celebration. The Mayor of Reading, Mr. Denys Eggington, threw himself heartily into the scheme, and Mr. Morley acted as treasurer. Subscriptions were invited for the erection of a memorial tablet to be placed as near as possible to the site of the tomb of Henry I. Mr. Howell, the present Mayor, designed a finely executed tablet, which was unveiled by the Dean of Winchester. Two Episodes written by your secretary were performed in the Abbey ruins, and during tea in the Forbury Gardens a concert of old English music was given. It was a very memorable occasion, and the thanks of the Society are due to all who took part in the celebration.

The Society regrets extremely the great loss it has sustained by the death of the Bishop of Reading, Vice-Patron, who passed away at the advanced age of 94 years, and also the Archdeacon of Berkshire, Vice-President, who took a keen interest in the welfare of the Society and often attended its meetings. We have also to mourn the death of Mr. Stilwell, of Yateley, one of our oldest members, of Mr. Heatley Noble, of Temple Combe, Henley, and of Mr. Skurray, of Abingdon, and beg to offer to their relatives our sympathy and condolence.

In conclusion your Council would desire to congratulate the Society on the fresh opportunities which its enlargement and its largely increased membership affords. It is no longer a small community concentrated in and near Reading, but one that extends its influence throughout the county and even beyond the borders of Berkshire. It should not confine itself to arranging a series of lectures, however valuable they may be, and a few excursions of the picnic variety with a little archæological flavour added; but its members are urged to undertake some

definite piece of research work, to add to the knowledge of the archæology of the county, and promote the real objects for which the Society was founded more than fifty years ago.

The adoption of the Report was moved by the President, and ordered to be placed on the minutes.

The Treasurer, Mr. Morley, then presented his Balance Sheet, which showed that the finances of the Society were in a very satisfactory condition, and thanks were accorded to him for his able management of the funds. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place. The Right Hon. Lord Wyfold and the Marquis of Downshire were added to the list of Vice-Patrons, and the Master of Wellington and the Lord Gerald Wellesley to be Vice-Presidents.

The re-election of Mr. Keyser as President was proposed by the Hon. Secretary in eulogistic terms, who stated how fortunate the Society were in having such a genial and excellent President, who took so keen an interest in the welfare of the Association, and who promoted in every way its success. This was carried by acclamation. The name of Sir John Rickman Godlee was added to the Council. The President proposed the re-election of the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield as hon. secretary, who had guided the affairs of the Society for very many years, and without whose exertions and able management it would never have continued to exist. This vote was seconded in generous terms by Mr. H. Wright, one of the oldest members. Mr. Morley was re-elected treasurer, Mr. Ditchfield and Mr. J. Hautenville Cope editors of this Journal, and the following local secretaries :—Mr. C. O. Wright (Abingdon), Mr. A. R. Hutchinson (Wallingford), Mr. J. H. Cope (South-East Berkshire), Mr. J. Wesley Walker (Maidenhead), Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A. (East Hagbourne), and Mr. P. Williams (Hungerford).

A very interesting lecture on ' Book Plates, during four centuries,' was then delivered by Mr. Morley, who exhibited a large number reproduced as lantern slides on the screen, while part of his large collection were hung in the Hall. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him, and also to Miss Baily, of Binfield, who kindly entertained the members to tea at the close of the proceedings.

Statement of Accounts, 1921.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1920, Barclays Bank		58 16 5
Subscriptions		87 6 0
By payments for		
Wallingford Excursion ...	11 9 9	
Banbury Excursion	62 8 0	
Goring, &c. Excursion ...	14 6 6	
		88 3 6
Received for Teas		
Miss Baily	2 6 8	
A Petrocokino, Esq.	1 6 8	
Mrs. Wedderburn	1 6 8	
Misses Cooper-Smith & Hissey	1 6 8	
Mrs. Holden & Miss Walter ...	1 0 0	
C. E. Keyser, Esq.	1 15 3	
		9 1 11
Affiliation Fee Reading Society of Architects		3 3 0
		£246 10 10

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing, &c., General	28 8 0	
,, Journal	46 5 9	
		74 13 9
Hire of Lantern		5 5 0
Subscriptions:		
University College	3 3 0	
Caretaker	10 6	
S.E. Union Scientific Societies ...	10 0	
Society Protection Ancient Buildings	1 1 0	
		5 4 6
Buttery, University College, for Teas		6 15 3
Abingdon Branch		6 18 6
Expenses for Excursions		
To Wallingford	9 16 0	
To Banbury	64 3 0	
To Goring, &c.	7 16 10	
		81 15 10
Reading Abbey Octocentenary ...		4 12 6
Postages, Stationery, &c.		4 15 7
Balance at Barclays Bank ...	50 10 1	
Cash with Hon. Treasurer ...	5 19 10	
		56 9 11
		£246 10 10

H. T. MORLEY, Hon. Treasurer.

March 30th, 1922.

Audited and found correct,

T. ROWLAND KENT, Hon. Auditor,
4 Cross Street, Reading.

Notes on the Churches of the Lambourn Valley

By Charles E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A. (the President).

[Communicated to the Berks Archæological Society, October 12th, 1920.]

AN excursion up the Lambourn Valley can be highly recommended to every one who is fond of our English country life. It is not, however, my Province to dilate on the merits of the Lambourn river, nor can I do more than allude to the early residents and their memorials, but must, as before, make this paper a description of the several Churches, which one could easily visit in one day, either on foot, as I did the first time, or by some more expeditious mode of travelling.

As one might expect from a district which in the middle ages seems to have had no great historical associations, the Churches are, with the exception of that at Lambourn, rather small, and not of special interest. The hand of the restorer has been heavy, considerable renovation, no doubt necessary, having been carried out at Newbury, while at Shaw, Wickham, Welford and East Garston, the Churches have been entirely, or in great measure, rebuilt, and at East Shefford, a new Church has been built, and the old one, had it not been for the personal exertions of Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., given over to ruin and decay. Still, there is much which is worthy of notice, and it is our purpose, as has been our wont, to point out details of interest, which might escape the observation of the casual visitor.

It will be a work of supererogation to describe here the fine Church of St. Nicholas, Newbury. (Figs. 1, 2, 3.) It is a monument of the piety of John Winchcombe, or Smallwode, the wealthy woolman, or woolstapler and clothier, who showed his gratitude for the blessings bestowed upon him, by thus dedicating to God, a portion of his great wealth. The Church with its beautiful west tower, nave, aisles, and chancel and chancel chapels, is wholly of the late Perpendicular period, circ. 1500. It may well compare with the noble edifices at Fairford,

Northleach, and the main portion of Burford, which were built about the same time, and by those who obtained their wealth from the same source. A humble brass, now fixed to the tower wall, with the following inscription, is the only memorial to this eminent and pious benefactor.

Off yo charite pray for the soule of John Smalwode als Winchcome & Alys hys wyfe which John dyed the XV day of February, A⁰ Dn. MCCCCCXIX.

An account of the Church as it was in 1839 is given in the 'History of Newbury,' and Mr. W. Money, in his 'History of Newbury,' published in 1887, fully describes the Church, and the restorations which were carried out in 1858 and 1866. No doubt the removal of the galleries and high pews was necessary and the Church was thereby greatly improved, but other things were removed from the Church, which might, and ought to have been preserved. The foundations of a Norman porch have recently been discovered. Close to Newbury and the Lambourn river is Shaw, with its interesting brick manor house, built by Thomas Dolman, a wealthy woolstapler, and completed in 1581. It has been fully described, as have the old almshouses and Castle Gateway at Donnington, in this same parish.

Shaw Church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been entirely rebuilt in a tasteless style. The former edifice is described as being very ancient, with a round tower at the west end, the lower part of which might be of Saxon date. These round towers are common in Norfolk and Suffolk, but rare elsewhere, and it is singular that there should have been three, viz., at Shaw, Welford and West Shefford, in this district. The only relic of the old Church, besides some 17th and 18th century monuments, is a very fine plain tub-shaped Norman font. (Fig. 4.) There is also an interesting ledger stone preserved in the Porch to the memory of the Dowager Duchess of Chandos, whose husband, James, first Duke of Chandos, built a palatial residence at Canons Park, Edgware. The scene of the romantic story as to her adoption by the Duke is claimed locally to have occurred at Edgware, though Mr. Money, in his 'Popular History of Newbury,' p. 182, gives an entirely different version of the story, affirming that it was the second and not the first Duke who adopted and then married the ostler's wife, and that our lady at Shaw was not the heroine of this episode as alleged. I don't like to suggest that Mr. Money was wrong, but think

the story applies to the first and not the second Duke, who, in a very short time dissipated the whole of the family fortune, with the result that the palace was pulled down and its materials and contents scattered abroad. Whether or not this 'Lydia Catherine,' was the ill-treated ostler's wife or not, she is known to have been of a most generous disposition during her residence at Shaw House.

Leaving the Donnington Almshouses and the Castle on the right, we now follow the Lambourn road for about four miles, and turning off to the right, arrive at Boxford Church. This is a late Perpendicular building with west tower, nave and chancel. It was restored in 1909, and an account of it was communicated to our Society in February, 1910, and printed in Vol. XVI of our Journal. Proceeding onwards we arrive at Welford (about two miles), with an interesting Manor House and Park adjoining the Church. The Manor of Welford was formerly in the possession of the Abbey of Abingdon, and there are other Manors, which are described by Lysons in the Magna Britannia, and the 'History of Newbury,' p. 269, where is an account of the Church, as it appeared before its rebuilding. In the Transactions of the Newbury and District Field Club, vol. II, p. 65, is an account of a visit to the Church, at which the late Mr. James Parker pointed out the surviving details of the ancient edifice.

The Church (Fig. 5.), dedicated to St. Gregory, consists of a western tower and spire, nave, aisles and chancel. It was mainly rebuilt by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Nicholson, about 70 years ago, the tower and spire were taken down and re-erected, and the outer wall of the chancel was preserved. The lower part of the tower is circular, and the upper storey and spire are octagonal on plan. The west window on the lower, and north, south and west windows on the middle stage, are Norman. On the upper stage is a two light window on each cardinal face and on a higher level 2 lancets between each window (Fig. 6), and a series of intersecting arches on the cornice below the spire. This has a two light window on each face consisting of two lancets with triangular pediment above enclosing a quatrefoil in the head. There was formerly a cross at the apex of each pediment. A view of the tower and spire is given in the Magna Britannia, showing some difference between the original and

present structure. On the large bell is the following inscription :

Missi de cœlis habeo nomen Gabrielis.

Of the rest of the Church the only other portions preserved are three lancets on either side of the chancel, and a small shouldered arched doorway on the south side, with chamfered arch and jambs. A stringcourse runs along the north, south and east walls. The view in Magna Britannia shows two three-light four-centred Perpendicular windows and a porch with well carved bargeboard on the south side of the nave.

In the interior of the chancel are sedilia, with fine trefoil headed arches, much renewed. Within these are now placed on the wall two interesting brasses, (1) with the following inscription :

Of yo charite py for the soulles of
John Younge, Joane, Thomas, Elysabethe
and Susan, his children, whos soull ihu pdn.

(2) Adjoining is the small brass of a priest (Fig. 7), with hands clasped on breast and the following inscription :

Quisquis eris qui transieris sta, perlege plora
Sum quod eris fueramq quod es pro me precor ora.
Rex Xte Westlake anime miserere Johannis.

The same inscription (omitting the last line) occurs on a stone coffin lid at Sherborne Priory Church, Hampshire, of the early 13th cent. date, and there was formerly at Thatcham a brass plate described by Ashmole, with a similar rhyming invocation, and the same moral lesson is conveyed in the popular legend depicted on the walls of many of our Churches of

Les trois rois vifs et les trois rois morts.

The date of the Westlake brass is about 1440.

In the south wall of the south aisle, under a modern founder's arch is a large stone coffin lid with elaborately carved cross (Fig. 8). There is also preserved a small pillar piscina in form of a Norman scalloped capital. The ancient late Norman font (Fig. 9) has also been preserved. It has a circular bowl, ornamented with a series of interlacing semi-circular arches on shafts with late transitioned Norman capitals. There is an exact replica of this font at Tidmarsh. Near the font are two good old oak benches with panelled ends. At the west end of the south aisle, formerly on the north wall of the chancel, is a mural tablet with kneeling figure of a lady, and the following inscription in capital letters :

ANNA GULIELMI REDE MILITIS FILIA ADRIANI FORTESCUE ET
POSTEA THOMÆ PARRY MILITUM UXOR HIC SITA EST RELIQUIT
EX NUMEROSA PROLE SUPERSTITES EX FORTESCUE FILIOS TRES FILIAS
DUAS EX PARRIO DUOS FILIOS ET FILIAM UNAM, CAETERIS IMMATURE
DECEDENTIBUS, IPSA VERO CUM UTRIUSQUE FAMILIAE FUNDAMENTA
RESTAURASSET ÆTATIS SUAE ANNO LXXV HUMANITATEM EXUIT
QUINTO JANUARII ANNO DNI MDLXXXV.
R ELIZABETHAE REGNANTE.

Under this is:

THOMAS FORTESCUE F MATRI OPTIMAE POSUIT.

Both her husbands were knighted. Sir Thomas Parry built a fine house and lived at Hampstead Marshall.

Below it were formerly the effigies of seven sons and twelve daughters. Numerous architectural details from the original Church are now preserved at the vicarage of the sister parish of Wickham, with which Welford is now associated. An account of Welford Parish Church is to be found in Archæologia, Vol. XXIII, p. 12, Fig. 4, and in the British Archæological Association Journal, Vol. XVI, p. 243. There is a description and illustrations of the font in the Transactions of the Newbury and District Field Club, Vol. V, p. iii, pl. xxxviii.

To the south of the Church is the old cross with the original base, shaft and finial, probably of 15th cent. date (Fig. 10A).

A short detour of rather less than a mile can be made to Wickham where the Church was also rebuilt at the cost of the Rev. W. Nicholson, in 1846, with the exception of the west tower. Mr. J. H. Parker, in the Ecclesiastical Topography of England, Berkshire, No. 179, states that 'the work is done in the most sumptuous manner, and the sculpture of the foliage on the bosses is equal to the best ancient work.'

The Church, formerly a chapel of ease to Welford, is described in the British Archæological Association Journal, Vol. XVI, p. 87; in the Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club, Vol. II, p. 71, and Vol. V, p. 78, pl. i. It is dedicated to St. Swithin, and the west tower (Fig. 11) is no doubt of pre-Norman date, and one of the earliest examples of Church architecture in the County. It is built of small stones with very wide jointing and has long and short work forming the quoins at the angles. On the middle stage on west and former belfry stage on east and west is a small roundheaded window splayed both ways, and on the north and south sides, a two-light window on central baluster shaft, supporting a flat stone impost.

There is a blocked doorway on lower stage on north. A new embattled upper belfry stage was added at the rebuilding of the Church. Two early Decorated windows and a piscina have been preserved in the Church, but most of the other details are to be found in a conservatory attached to the Vicarage.

Regaining the main road to Lambourn we arrive very shortly at the modern Church of the Holy Innocents, East or Little Shefford. Here has been found a Saxon cemetery, and its early history is associated with the Fettiplaces, who held large possessions in the County, and had important residences here and at Childrey, Denchworth and elsewhere in Berkshire, and at Swinbrook and Swincombe in Oxfordshire. Besselsleigh also came to them by the marriage of the heiress of the Besils with John Fettiplace of East Shefford.

In the modern Church is preserved some old glass (Fig. 12), formerly in the east window of the south chapel of the old Church. It has been put together in the west window on the south side of the nave. There is a shield with the following quarterings, *viz.* (1 and 4) gules two chevronels argent for Fettiplace, (2 and 3), argent 3 annulets gules for Besils, impaling sable a lion passant guardant argent crowned or, for Legh, and was no doubt of the time of John Fettiplace, whose monument is on the north side of the chancel, and who married Dorothy, daughter and heir to the Besils family. This John Fettiplace is said to have built the Manor House close to the old Church, the hall of which, utilized as a barn, remained till comparatively recent times; only the foundations now remain. Edmund Fettiplace, grandson of the above John, left East Shefford for Besselsleigh, where the house has also been pulled down.

Below the shield is the figure of an Ecclesiastic with red hood and cloak, blue robe and white alb, holding a book in the right hand and pastoral staff turned inwards with the left. It is popularly reputed to represent St. Osmund, Bishop of Old Sarum, but there is nothing to prove this, and it is not certain as to whether it portrays a man or a woman. Below is an aged female seated in a yellow chair with hands clasped. She has a kerchief over her head, blue cloak and red garment over her knees, with white sleeves, and an open book in her lap. A nimbed figure is appearing to her from a cloud. This is er-

roneously described as the Annunciation, but is probably intended to represent the vision of some female saint.

The old Church of East Shefford (Fig. 13) stands close to the river and owes its preservation mainly to the efforts of Mr. Walter Money. It is, however, in a somewhat derelict condition. It consists of a nave with small west bellcote, chancel and south chapel (Fig. 14). The dedication is unknown. It is singular that it should have been described by Mr. James Parker as a perfect little Church of its age of the time of Henry VIII, as there can be no doubt that the nave and chancel date from the Norman period, though considerable alterations were made by John Fettiplace early in the sixteenth century.

Taking up our stand in the chancel (Fig. 15) we notice the east window of three lights, squareheaded, Perpendicular, and on the north a similar four light window, both being insertions in the old Norman wall, and part of the restoration carried out by John Fettiplace. Against the north wall near the east end is the canopied tomb (Fig. 16) of the said John Fettiplace and his lady, which no doubt was intended, as at Childrey and elsewhere, to serve the double purpose of a Founder's Tomb and Easter Sepulchre. There is cresting to the canopy and a band of quatrefoils above, supported on angle shafts. There is good panelling to the ceiling and sides. Let into the back in the centre is the shield of John Fettiplace, impaling that of his wife, and above has probably been a representation of the Blessed Trinity (as at Childrey), now gone. On the east side kneels the lady at a faldstool with an invocation from her mouth 'Illuminet vultum suum super nos,' and behind are the effigies of her four daughters, and above the matrix of a shield. On the west side kneels John, in armour, and with invocation from his mouth, 'Deus misereatur nostri, benedicat nobis,' and two sons (the brass now gone) behind him. Above him is a shield with the arms of Fettiplace impaling Besils and Legh, as in the glass at the new Church. On a shield in the middle are the arms of Fettiplace impaling 1 and 4, on a bend, three martlets for Danvers, 2 and 3, barry of four or and gules, and in chief two stags heads cabossed for Barinden. On a brass plate below is the following inscription:

Here under this tombe liethe buryed John ffetyplace esquyer
& Dorothe, his wife, which John decessid the xi day of October
an^{o}. dom. M^{o} V^{c} xxiiii for whos souls of yo charite say a pr nr & an ave.

The table remains for the Easter Sepulchre, and below on the front are three shields within lozenge shaped panels having four cinquefoils round each shield which is charged with the Fettiplace arms. The tomb is wholly of Purbeck marble, and a good example of work of this late Perpendicular period. On the south side of the altar is a small plain late Perpendicular piscina, and above it is an iron helmet and bracket. There are some early texts on the east wall.

Under a nearly semi-circular arch (Fig. 17) opening to the south chapel is the fine tomb (Figs. 18 and 19) with effigies of Sir Thomas Fettiplace and Beatrice, his wife. She died in 1447 and he about 1442. A great deal of controversy has arisen as to who this lady was, it having been asserted that she was Beatrice, an illegitimate daughter of John, King of Portugal, and that she had been previously married to the Earl of Arundel. The late Mr. J. R. Planche, Rouge Croix, and an eminent authority in all heraldic and genealogical matters, in an elaborate paper, published in the British Archæological Association Journal, Vol. XVI, p. 145, proves conclusively that this lady, though of Portuguese, and probably, royal descent, was not the Beatrice who married the Earl of Arundel, but another Beatrice who was first married to Sir Gilbert Talbot, Lord Talbot, and afterwards to Sir Thomas Fettiplace, that she was born between 1395 and 1400, and married to Sir Thomas when she was between 20 and 25 years of age, and that she was the mother of William Fettiplace, who was born in 1423. A most comprehensive article on the Fettiplace family, with an illustration of this monument is to be found in Vol. V of the Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club.

The effigies of Sir Thomas Fettiplace and Beatrice his wife, lie on a table tomb round which are angels holding shields, four on north and two on east and west sides. The armorial bearings have unfortunately been obliterated. The costume of the effigies has been fully described by Mr. Planche. He considered that that of Sir Thomas ' presents us with a fine example of the armour worn in the reign of Henry VI, and is in the complete plate of the fifteenth century.' He lies with his head on the heaume or tilting helmet with mantling and crest, a griffin's head. He wears the bascinet with orle or wreath, and there are many interesting details of the armour which are specially

noted. He has his hands clasped on his breast and feet resting on a lion. The costume of the lady 'is in perfect accordance with the date of her death, the middle of the fifteenth century.' Her head rests on a pillow supported by an angel on either side. She has the 'mitre shaped' headdress, and a small dog at her feet, one arm is broken away. The whole monument is in alabaster and a fine specimen of the period. Sir Thomas left a sum of money for repairing the Church, which was carried out by his son, and no doubt some alterations to the little Norman Church were made at this time. There is a debased window in south wall of chapel.

The chancel arch (Fig. 20) is rather wide and of the Perpendicular period, but it rests on the old Norman responds with massive chamfered abacus. There is a votive cross on the north side, brought to light by the falling away of the whitewash. Some early decorative colouring remains on the west jamb. There have been inserted at the time of the John Fettiplace restoration, a single light and two light windows on the north, and a squareheaded three light window on the south side. The roodloft steps remain in the north wall with small upper window. There is some colouring on the south and colouring early texts and commandments on the north wall. The font (Fig. 22) is large and plain tubshaped Norman. There is also preserved here the shaft and bowl of a Norman pillar piscina and a very fine stone coffin lid (Fig. 23A), with plain cross of early eighteenth century date. There are also some good encaustic tiles (Fig. 23B).

The south doorway within a small debased porch has the quarter round moulding to arch and jambs, and is of the Perpendicular period. The two-light window on the north of the nave has square label terminating on quaint heads. The other windows have plain labels. There is a small debased turret on the west gable. The roof is covered with red tiles.

Back to the main road, a very short drive will bring us to West or Great Shefford. The Manorial history of this parish is not very clear or interesting, and according to Lysons in the Magna Britannia, copied by the authors of the History of Newbury, it is uncertain as to whether certain distinguished families were owners of the Manor of East or West Shefford. The Manor House, built of brick, stands close to the Church, and

has a hiding chamber. King Charles I stayed here in 1644, at the time that Mr. George Brown, a staunch cavalier, was Lord of the Manor.

The church (Fig. 24) dedicated to St. Mary, is interesting, but like so many other churches in this neighbourhood has suffered from over-restoration. It consists of a west tower, nave and chancel. Mr. James Parker, on the occasion of the visit of the Newbury District Field Club in 1873, describes it as dating from the time of Henry III, but this is clearly too late, as it belongs to the Transitional Norman period of the end of the twelfth century, a period of great church building activity in Berkshire. The walls are all of this date, with later windows, insertions of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The most singular feature is the west tower, one of the three round towers formerly existing in this district, of extremely rare occurrence, except in Norfolk and Suffolk, and no doubt so erected to avoid the expense, in a district where there is no natural stone, of having to import this material to form the quoins necessary at the angles of the ordinary square tower.

Starting our perambulation in the interior of the chancel, we notice that the present east window (Fig. 25) is of four lights, Perpendicular, of the middle of the fifteenth century. It has been inserted in the original wall, as traces of two blocked up semicircular headed lancets are visible on the outside. On the north are three lancets, and two more on the south, as well as a large three light Decorated window with reticulated tracery, of the early part of the fourteenth century. There is no chancel arch (Fig. 26), nor apparently, has there ever been one. At the restoration of the church, some walled-up steps leading to the roodloft were found on the north side. On the north side of the nave are two lancets and on the south two squareheaded Perpendicular windows, insertions of the latter part of the fifteenth century. At the east end in the south wall is a plain arched piscina with stone shelf, coeval with the windows. In the north wall, facing the south doorway, is a large canopied niche, much renewed. It may possibly have formerly enclosed a relic, as has been noted of a similar niche of about the same date in the same situation at Little Bytham Church, Lincolnshire. (British Archæological Association Journal, Vol. XIX, (New Series), p. 49, Fig. 5.).

The tower arch (Fig. 27) is obtusely pointed and fine Transitional Norman with chamfered hoodmould and three chamfered ribs on the east and two on the west face. It has plain chamfered abacus and jambs. The inner order rests on brackets supported on heads. The west window is a large widely splayed lancet. The font (Fig. 28) is a very fine specimen of this late twelfth century period. It has a large circular bowl, ornamented with four courses of foliage, the upper with pairs of leaves, the next two with varied scroll, and the lower with pairs of leaves, the stems forming a kind of elliptic arch, and each pair connected by a band. The stem and plinth are modern. There is an illustration of it in the Berkshire Volume of Lysons' Magna Britannia, in Van Voorsts Baptismal Fonts, and in the Transactions of the Newbury and District Field Club, Vol. V, p. 110, pl. xxxvii. The south doorway (Fig. 29) within a modern porch is good Transitional Norman, pointed, with chamfered hoodmould and two recessed orders. On the outer are four courses of out-turned zigzag on the arch, supported on a late form of abacus and detached shaft with quaint monster head (Fig. 30) on the capital, similar to those on the chancel arch at Avington. The inner order and jambs have plain chamfered angle. On the east jamb are five votive crosses. The tower (Fig. 31) is circular in the two lower stages and octagonal in the upper, this is embattled with two light Perpendicular belfry windows. There is a lancet window on north west and south sides of middle stage, and a large lancet on the west face of the lower stage. As has been stated it is a rare example, and of very late twelfth century date. The north doorway (Fig. 32) is also transitional Norman with chamfered hoodmould and two orders with chamfered arch and jambs, and chamfered abacus to outer order. It is similar to other plain examples at Childrey, Ashampstead and elsewhere in the County.[1]

The lancet windows (Fig. 33), with one exception, are all plain externally with chamfered edge to the arch and jambs. There is a plain label to the Perpendicular east window, and on either side is a semi-circular headed lancet now walled up. There is a small circular opening in the east gable. The east lancet on the south of the chancel (Fig. 34) has two roll mouldings in the

[1] The doorway is illustrated in the Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club, Vol. V, p. 95, pl. xx, and the tower, Vol. V, p. 98, pl. viii.

arch and jambs. The Decorated window has a plain hood-mould. The east on south Perpendicular window has a label terminating on the heads of a man and dog. The Church is built entirely of large flints. To the south of the Church is the base and shaft of the old churchyard cross (Fig. 10B). The top is modern. There are four heads on the alternate faces of the octagonal base and a well carved cross on the north side of the shaft.

A drive of about one and a half miles, crossing the river, will bring us to East Garston or Esgarston. Considerable heat has been engendered over the nomenclature of this pretty village, our veteran archæologist, Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., strongly favouring 'East Garston,' while the present Vicar, the Rev. J. L. Tudor, supported by the late Canon Wethered, is equally emphatic that 'Esgarston,' called after Esegar, is its correct name. Footman, in his 'History of Lambourn,' p. 21, quotes from the Doomsday Survey, 'Geoffrey de Manneville, the great Norman, held Eastgarston, the town of Esegar, who had been "staller" to Edward the Confessor.' Our Diocesan Calendar, and other authorities, seem to have adopted a compromise by entitling it 'Eastgarston,' and, as it is pronounced locally 'Argason,' we must leave it at that.

The manor in the time of King John was in the hands of Sir Thomas de Londres, lord of Kidwelly, and afterwards came into the possession of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in right of his wife Blanch. 'It was held by the service of finding a knight, clad in plate armour, to serve in the king's army for forty days, at the lord's cost, whenever he should be in the territory of Kidwelly, in Wales, of which this manor was a member.'

The church (Fig. 35), dedicated to St. James the Greater, is a spacious cruciform edifice, consisting of central tower, nave, south aisle and porch, transepts, chancel, and north chapel. It has been almost entirely rebuilt, the chancel having been pulled down in 1875, and a 'complete restoration' having been carried out in 1882. It was originally late Norman, with a north chapel (Fig. 36) and south aisle added during the Decorated period, and the upper stage of the tower erected in the Perpendicular style.

It is rather difficult, where so much renovation and restora-

tion has taken place, to diagnose accurately the several portions of the building, and to separate the old work from that introduced by the various restorers, especially that part carried out before the year 1850, when it was visited and described by the late Mr. J. H. Parker. However, taking up our position, as usual, in the interior (Fig. 37) of the chancel, we note that the east window is quite new. On the south side of the chancel are three two-light windows, and on the north one of the same character, all of early Decorated date, but much renewed. In the splay of the east window on south is a plain sedile. On the south side is the piscina (Fig. 38A) with early Decorated trefoiled canopy and projecting basin, supported on a shaft with foliated capital, perhaps of late Norman date. The interior arch of the south chancel doorway is new, but above it is a band of the dogtooth very fresh and good, on the chamfered hoodmould. There is a Decorated arch opening from the chancel to the north chapel, with quarter-round to outer and roll moulding to inner order, continued down the jambs without imposts to the ground. On the chapel side is a large shield on the outer order on either side. The east window of this chapel, called the Seymour Chapel, is very pretty late decorated of rather uncommon type, with three lancets, the central one with trefoil head, those on either side plain at the top, but with a trefoiled canopy dividing them into two equal parts. There are similar windows at Wooburn Church, Buckinghamshire. On the south is a piscina (Fig. 38B) with plain segmental headed arch, having a crowned head at the apex, and a shield on either side. On the north side is a two light Decorated window. At the west end opening to the north transept is a Decorated arch with two quarter round mouldings to the arch and jambs. The font is of late date with round bowl on fluted stem and modern shafts. There is a two light Decorated window on the north side of the north transept. There is an old chest and fragments of a cross. The tower arches are modern in the Norman style. The south window of the south transept is early Decorated of two lights. There is a Decorated arch opening from the transept to the south aisle (Fig. 39) with two quarter round mouldings to arch and jambs. The arches between the south aisle and nave are new, the style, Decorated, being taken from the west respond, which is of the

same period as the arch opening to the transept. When Parker described the church for the Ecclesiastical Topography, circ. 1850, there was then an arcade of wooden arches and columns beween the aisle and nave. In the south wall is a single, three light and two light Decorated window, all squareheaded and much renewed. There is part of a cross coffin lid in the south wall (Fig. 40A). The north and west windows of the nave look new. The interior arch of the blocked up north doorway is segmental headed. There is a plain square recess for a stoup by the interior arch of the south doorway. The pulpit is Jacobean. The south doorway (Fig. 41) within the porch is late transitional Norman, semi-circular headed with twelve oblong billets on the chamfer of the hoodmould, then the keelshaped with small roll moulding on either side. The abacus is undercut and rounded above the capital, which is foliated, the shaft on each side being engaged to the jambs. There is a stone bench on each side of the porch. The outer arch (Fig. 42) is semicircular with plain chamfered order and jambs. It has a label added during the Perpendicular period. Let in to the outer south transept wall Fig. 40B) is the head of a fine cross coffin lid. There is a sundial supported on a bracket of earlier date with head of a lady. The south aisle wall is embattled. The west window of two lights, Decorated, is partly old. There is a richly carved cross, part of a coffin lid let into the west gable. The middle window on north side of nave (Fig. 43) is of two lights, squareheaded Perpendicular with label above. The other two windows on this side are new. The north doorway is semi-circular headed with plain chamfered arch and jambs. There is one votive cross on the east jamb. In the west wall of the north transept are some old stones, parts of a Norman abacus. The east window of the north chapel (Fig. 44) has already been noted as very interesting, of late Decorated date, with exterior hoodmould. Above is a cornice with head in the centre and at each end, and one rose in a hollow near the south side. There is a tablet with the initials of the churchwardens and date, 1684, no doubt recording some repairs to the church at that time. The south chancel doorway has been renewed. Above on a bracket is part of a cross. The upper part of the tower is embattled with two light squareheaded belfry windows with labels above and large gargoyles. It is in the Perpendicular style, and

seems to be the old fifteenth century work replaced, when the tower was rebuilt.

Crossing the river again and regaining the main road we pass through Eastbury, formerly a hamlet of Lambourn, with a modern church, but with a portion of the residence of the Estburys, a good wayside cross, with quatrefoil panels round the base, and a large and early brick pigeon house of fifteenth century date, and after a journey of about three miles arrive at Lambourn. This ancient town is full of early historical associations. It, and especially its church, has been fully described by James Footman, in the History of Lambourn Church, published in 1894. Claims as to its antiquity, dating back to a period before the Roman occupation, are boldly made, and the discovery of a Roman villa and burial ground is also recorded. Various conjectures as to visits by the early missionary bishop Birinus, and other incidents of the Saxon period are hazarded, though we learn that the first mention of Lambourn occurs in the will of King Alfred, who, at his death, in 901, bequeathed to his wife, Ealhswith, the home at Lambourn, and here she resided till her death. The several kings kept up their residence here, and it is fair to presume that a church was existing here in, or even before, the time of Alfred, but the first special mention of the church appears in a charter of King Canute, 'defining rights with regard to tithe, etc., of the minster and its priest at Lambourn.' This was between 1032 and 1035, the date of the death of Canute, who had then given to St. Paul's Cathedral, the tithes land and other emoluments connected with the church. Later on the Royal Manor, which had been held by so many kings, came into the possession of the Conqueror William, and many distinguished personages are mentioned as connected with the church and manor during the succeeding centuries. It might have been expected that in accordance with the general rule, the small Saxon church would have given way to a more stately edifice, but as far as we can read from the fabric of the present church, no part of it is earlier than the middle of the twelfth century, though it has been asserted that portions of the Saxon walls are incorporated with the later structure. Be this as it may, the present noble church, one of the largest and most interesting in Berkshire, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, consists of a central tower (Fig. 45), nave, aisles, south porch,

transepts, chancel, north chapel and two south chapels. The nave and aisles are the earliest portion and with the central tower, transepts with apsidal chapels and apsidal chancel, completed the twelfth century church. In the fourteenth century, these apsidal terminations were destroyed and a new chancel with chapel on each side constructed. The upper storey of the tower was added late in the fifteenth century, and, at the beginning of the sixteenth century the north chapel was again enlarged eastward and the Estbury Chapel built to the south of the chapel of our Lady, and the church as we now see it (Fig. 46) completed. There are ground plans showing these various changes in Footman's History of Lambourn Church, pp. 30, 45 and 72. Unfortunately the church seems to have fallen into serious disrepair, and drastic steps were adopted to deal with it at a time when little public interest and less artistic knowledge was shown in the treatment of our ancient monuments. In Murray's Guide it is described as 'originally Trans. Norm., but mangled by restorations, of which the worst took place in 1850 and 1861.' A great deal of pseudo-Norman work has been introduced, brasses and monuments have been moved from their original positions, and many unnecessary renovations, including the destruction of the fine chancel and transept roofs, carried out, which detract from the interest of this noble edifice, and reflect little credit on the architects and others responsible for what was done. Let us, however, endeavour to describe the many interesting details which have been spared, starting, as usual, in the interior of the chancel (Fig. 47).

The east window is of five lights, a large and fine example of the Perpendicular style. On the south side is a four light window of late Decorated date and a small piscina with projecting basin and crocketed arch enclosing an ogee headed trefoiled canopy, and with crocketed canopies on either side. On the north wall is a tablet to Thomas Garrard and Agnes Blagrove his first wife. She died in 1556, he in 1583, and the monument was erected by William their son. At the bottom are the two following lines:

> Three children more at one birth Agnes had,
> Weare all baptizde, wth hir in one grave laid.

On the south wall is a brass, formerly on the north side, with effigies of a man with cloak, knee breeches, etc., and a lady

with wide brimmed hat. There is a shield above, quarterly 1 and 4, a chevron ermine, 2 and 3, argent two bars gules in chief a pile of the last, charged with a boar's head, couped of the field, for Pakenham. Below is the following inscription, in capital letters :

HERE LYETH THOMAS GARRARD GENT THE FIRST SONNE OF THOMAS GARRARD IN THE MONUMENT ON THE WALL ABOVE WRITTEN BY ALICE HIS SECOND WIFE WHO DIED THE 9TH OF AUGUST ANNO DNI 1619 & ANNE HIS WIFE THE DAUGHTER OF JOHN TUTT ESQ WHO DIED THE 28TH OF JANUARY 1610 & IN REMEMBRANCE OF THEM THOMAS GARRARD THEIR SONNE HATH PLACED THIS MARBLE STONE OVER THEM.

On the north side of the chancel are two four-centred Perpendicular arches (Fig. 47) on a clustered column with four engaged shafts opening to the chapel of St. Catherine, which was rebuilt during the 1850 restoration. The east window is of four lights, late Perpendicular, and there is a three light Perpendicular window in the north wall. In this has been inserted some ancient glass brought from the chapel of the Holy Trinity. There is a figure of St. John the Evangelist, a canopy, and below the initials W E (for William Essex) with pretty scroll, also part of a motto : ' De [tiel (destroyed)] EN MEYLX and a date 1632. On the floor are two blue marble stones, re-used, which are possibly two of the original side altar stones, while a very large marble slab may have been the high altar stone ; all are now laid face downwards. In the centre of the chapel is the fine alabaster table tomb (Fig. 49), with effigies of Sir Thomas Essex and Margaret, his lady, daughter of Lord Sandys of the Vyne (her sister married Sir Humphrey Forster of Aldermaston.) He is represented in full plate armour with surcoat of arms over the armour, with his head on his helmet, having as a crest an eagle's head with a hawk's leg erased in its mouth and his feet on a dolphin bowed. She is in her usual habit and attire, her feet resting on a winged goat. Round the verge is the following inscription :

Here lyethe the bodies of Sr Thomas Essex knight who deceased the XXIXth day of August in the year of our lorde God a thousand five hundred fiftie eight & dame Margaret his wif.

There is good renaissance ornamentation on the lower part of the tomb and four shields on the north and south, and three on the east and west sides. These are charged

with the arms of Essex, azure a chevron ermine the outer edges fimbriated engrailed between three eagles displayed or, those of his wife and various families with which he had been allied. It is not easy to identify them as the tinctures have been obliterated. A very old chest is preserved here and also the old font of rather nondescript character, which has been recovered to the church after being turned out at the time of the presentation of the large pseudo-Norman font, in 1850. It was purchased in 1660 and is probably of that date. It has a large circular bowl, with a head and rose alternately within festoons and a cable band below. The stem looks like part of a Corinthian capital and the base is of debased Perpendicular character. It is satisfactory to have got it back, after the menial uses to which it has been subjected. The arch opening into the transept is of the Decorated period, proving the existence of an earlier chapel, possibly built by the de Bathes or Mohuns, before its enlargement in the fifteenth century. The roof is flat and partly old, having been used again at the recent rebuilding of the chapel. On the south of the chancel is a good Decorated arch opening to the Lady chapel, founded by John Estbury about the middle of the fourteenth century. It has two orders with the quarter round moulding to the arch and jambs. The east window is good late Decorated of three lights with reticulated tracery. On the floor are two large stones with brasses of various dates let into them. On one in the centre are the busts of a man with forked beard and a lady. At the angles are the emblems of SS. John and Matthew. There are outlines of three figures and (?) roses, and below on a plate the following inscription in plain capital letters :

HERE LYETH ROGER GARRARD GENT AND
ELIZABETH HIS WIFE WHOSE BODYES REST
IN THE EARTH THEIR MOTHER, AND WHOSE
SOULES DOE LIVE WITH GOD THEIR FA
THER, WHICH SAID ROGER BEING OF THE
AGE OF 66 YEARS DIED 1631
MORS MIHI LUCRUM HODIE CRAS TIBI.

To the west of this is another large stone also puzzling and suggesting some rearrangement of the brasses. There are the indents of two of the Evangelistic emblems and a sacred subject above, one shield charged with the Estbury arms, argent three bendlets wavy sable and the outline of another below.

The lower part of the stone is gone. In the centre are the busts of a civilian, and (?) of a priest and the following inscription:

Hic jacent Johēs Estbury Armiger flundator cantarie Sce Marie isti capella
Qui obiit XXV^{o} die Octobr anno dni M^{o}CCC^{o}LXXII^{o} et Thomas fili eius
Armiger
Q obiit die mens A^{o}dni M^{o}CCCC^{o} quor aiabus ppiciet de Amen.

This was set up by Thomas, the younger son of John Estbury, to commemorate his father and himself, but as so often happened, no one took the trouble to fill in the date of his death. The one bust looks like that of a priest, but Thomas describes himself as 'armiger'. Has this also got mixed up? Further west is another large stone, but the brasses are gone. Against the east wall is a blue marble stone with the following inscription in capital letters:

I AM BUT EARTH AND YET I AM GOD'S CREATURE
MY SINS ARE GREAT AND YEAT GOD'S MERCY'S GREATER
FOR I BELIEVE IN CHRIST HIS SONNE AND BY HIM
I HOOPE TO BE SAVED. ELIZABETH GARRARDE.

UXOR GARRARDI JACET HIC QUAE NATA BLAGROVE
UNI AETATE FUIT NULLI PIETATE SECUNDA
NAM TALIS ERAT QUALIS ERAT TALEM
SUUS VIR NUNQUAM VIDIT ROGER GARRARD.

In Ashmole's time this was on a marble monument raised on pillars on the south side of the chancel, and followed on the inscription to Roger Garrard previously set out. On the south side is a fine four centred Perpendicular arch, with a cluster of three shafts attached to each respond, opening to the chapel of the Holy Trinity (Fig. 50) founded by Sir John Estbury, in connection with his new hospital in 1501. The east window is of four lights and there are two of two lights on the south, all of late Perpendicular date. In the east window was formerly a kneeling figure of the founder with invocation in old glass, but this has disappeared. In the centre is the large table tomb of the founder, of purbeck marble, with shields round the sides, three on the north and south and one on the east and west sides. These are charged with his arms, argent three bendlets wavy sable, and those of his wife which are not clear. His effigy in brass represents him as in armour, bareheaded, with sword by his side and feet on a dog. He has his armorial bearings on his tabard, and scroll from the mouth, with the inscription: 'Pater De celis Deus miserer nobis.' There have been shields at each angle, that on the south-east side remains, and one below him. Between those at the west has been a sacred subject,

and small invocatory scrolls on each side of the effigy. An inscription runs round the verge (now very incomplete) with animals, roses, birds, etc., between the several letters, as follows:

Hic jacet Johes Estbury Armig / fundator istius nove capella & cantarie ac consanguineus & heres Johis / (gone) / VIII, cui aie ppcietur deus amen.

In accordance with his will a special chantry priest was provided to say daily prayers in this chapel for the soul of the founder, and the inmates of the almshouses were bound to attend. These conditions are still observed, and a modified form of daily service regularly held. The screens separating the chapel from the Lady chapel and transept still remain. The arch opening from the transept to the chapel is transitional Norman pointed with chamfered hoodmould on chamfered abacus. The jambs have had two panels with nice tracery carved out of them at the time of the foundation of the chapel. The arch opening from the transept to the Lady chapel is of late Decorated date, and remarkable for its grotesque carving, which reminds one of the contemporary sculptures on the wall plates of Bloxham, Adderbury, Hanwell and Alkerton Churches, near Banbury. It (Fig. (51) suggests that both the elder Sir John Estbury, the founder of this chapel, and the younger one, the founder of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, were votaries of fishing and hunting, for which the good people of Lambourn have always had a high reputation. The hoodmould is hollowed out and continued round the arch and down the jambs nearly to the ground. In the hollow on the south are represented three trout, a ball flower, etc., and on the north three greyhounds chasing a hare, two heads blowing long horns, and a series of ball flowers and roses. The inner order of the arch is divided into three hollow mouldings and rests on large capitals (Fig. 52) that on the north having the head of a lady with wimple, and that on the south the head of an aged woman, with arms within long buttoned-up sleeves, holding her cap. In a hollow on the north jamb are two quaint heads, one of a bishop, and four roses below. On the east side of the arch are three ball flowers only, the ornaments not being continued. It has been suggested that this introduction of the hounds and fish may allude to the tenure of the manor, Lambourn being one of the hunting seats of the Royal family. The four tower arches (Fig. 53) are obtusely pointed transitional Norman with hoodmould having a small

roll moulding attached to the chamfered portion and three recessed orders. These rest on a chamfered abacus. There are two keel shaped shafts attached to the jambs of the outer orders and half round responds, in one or two instances, terminating on brackets to the inner order. Most of the capitals with scalloping and the elliptic arched scroll foliage have been renewed (Fig 54). In the south transept is a three light window on the south and a two light square headed window on the west, both of the late Decorated period. There is a small and plain piscina with bowl in the south wall. In the north transept is a single lancet on the east, and a three light Perpendicular window on the north side. The roofs are debased. An obtusely pointed transitional Norman arch opens from each transept to the aisles. There are four arches (Figs. 55 and 56) on each side of the nave, semicircular, late Norman, with chamfered hoodmould and two chamfered orders supported on chamfered abacus and massive cylindrical columns with scalloping and early foliage on the capitals (Fig. 57). At the east end the arches rest on large corbels with scalloped capitals and at the west on half round responds. There are seven plain clerestory windows on the south and six on the north, all much renewed. The roof is debased. On the south side of the west tower arch, above the level of the former rood loft (Fig. 58) is a small piscina, with plain arch and bowl, in the form of a Norman capital, indicating an altar in this unusual situation, during the Norman period. A similar one still remains at Blewbury, and another of a later date at Deddington Church, Oxfordshire. In the north aisle is a blocked Perpendicular doorway leading to the former rood-loft and a buttress supporting the eastern arch of the nave. The north doorway has a segmental head on the interior side. On the north is a two light Decorated window and a small Norman one at the west end. The west window (Fig. 59) of the nave is of three lights in the Decorated style. In the gable above is a plain circular Norman window. In the south aisle is a two light Perpendicular window in the south and plain Norman window in the west wall.

On the south wall is now placed a very interesting and beautifully sculptured alabaster medallion (Fig. 60) with the head of Charles I, crowned, in the centre, with on one side a figure of Justice, holding the scales. She is trampling on a

prostrate figure, bound with chains, alleged to represent Oliver Cromwell; on the other side is another female figure—? Mercy or Religion—holding a large palm leaf over the king's head, and also trampling on another prostrate figure. On the panel by which it is enclosed is inscribed above, 'CHARLES THE FIRST,' and below 'KING AND MARTYR.' It is said to be one of a series presented by King Charles II to those who had loyally supported his father, and this one, one of three still existing, was given to the Hippisley of that time, and remained in the possession of the family till 1893, when, after being banished to the stables and forgotten, it was purchased and temporarily located in the church. Several very tempting offers have been made for it, which, if accepted, would go far to improve the position of this poorly paid living. It is hoped, however, that such an interesting relic may not be removed from this neighbourhood with which it has been associated for 250 years. Farther west is the following inscription :

Of your cherryie pray for the sowle of Thomas garrard whyche departtyd in the year of ower lorde A M CCCCC and XXX of hys sowlle ihus have mercy.

Leaving the interior by the west doorway, we note this as an excellent example of late Norman work of the same type as those at Ashbury and Shellingford, in this same County. It is semicircular headed (Fig. 61) with hoodmould, having two small roll mouldings terminating on large dragons' heads, then on the outer order, bold zigzag on face and soffit, forming lozenges on a sunk roll on the angle, on the inner order are two small roll mouldings, a hollow and the keel shaped on the angle. The abacus is of the late Norman form. There is one banded shaft on each side to the outer, and small engaged shaft to the inner order. All the capitals are enriched with early foliage. The abacus is continued as a stringcourse, north and south, along the west wall. There is a small bracket at the apex of the arch. The west window (Fig. 62) has a plain label. It cuts through two of the Norman stringcourses. The circular window above it has a series of billets on the outer border. There are buttresses of various dates supporting the different portions of the edifice. Most of the clerestory windows of the nave are new or renewed. The north doorway, formerly within a porch which has been destroyed, is Decorated, with the quarter-round on the hoodmould, and roll on the angle of the arch,

plain shafts and modern abacus. The upper stage of the tower is fine lofty embattled, with four embattled turrets at the angles, a cornice ornamented with roses, and three light belfry windows with cross transoms, all of the fifteenth century date. The stage below is quite plain. There is a small four centred doorway, ? old, on north side of north chapel. The east window of this chapel has heads at the termination of the hoodmould. The Decorated windows on south of chancel and east of Lady chapel (Fig. 63) and all the Perpendicular windows, including the fine east window of the chancel (Fig. 64) have plain labels. The Estbury chapel (Fig. 65) is built of stone with embattled parapet and quaint heads in the cornice below. The south porch has a parvise above and an outer four-centred Perpendicular doorway and angle buttresses. The south doorway is Decorated, with plain hoodmould and arch. The original entrance to the parvise was through a doorway on the north-west side (exterior) of the Porch. Here are preserved some of the original Norman stones, capitals, etc., and some plaster models of those which replaced them. There is also part of a cornice with rose and ball flower ornament.

Most of the walls of the church are covered with roughcast. The steps and shaft of the old cross, which has recently been restored, remain to the east of the church. The main part of the churchyard is enclosed by sarsen stones brought from the vicinity of Ashdown, where numbers of them still remain. Lambourn Place, the former home of the Essex and Hippisley families, to the north of the church, has been rebuilt. The uneven ground supposed to cover the foundations of King Alfred's palace, is close to the house on the north side.

The wonderful springs, at once forming the river Lambourn are also in the grounds, and there are many other objects of interest in this ancient and extensive parish, which should be investigated by the visitor, but are beyond the purview of this paper, already too prolonged.

It is a matter of deep regret that Mr. H. W. Taunt has just passed away. Many of the photographs and illustrations are examples of his handicraft. He was at all times a most willing and cheerful collaborator, and exercised all his skill in producing work worthy of his reputation. He will be greatly missed and it will be difficult to fill his place.

Berkshire Charters

By G. B. Grundy, M.A., D.Litt.

Abbreviations.

AS., Anglo-Saxon; B. (with a number), number of charter in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*; K. (with a number), number of charter in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*; By., Boundary; TA., Tithe Award; p.n., personal name; Pl.N., Place Name; fur., furlong.

ABINGDON (*continued*).

7. *Thaet thaer on the Dic*: 'Then there to the Dyke.'

8. *Ondlang Dic to Mearcforda*: 'Along the Dyke to the Boundary Ford.' This brings us to point 4 of the previous charter. So the Rush Slade and Torhtwold's Marsh must have been wet ground near Larkhill Stream.[1]

9. *Thonne up ond lang Broces oth hyt cymth to emnes tham Ealdan Laeg Hrycge*: 'Then up along the Brook until it comes level with[2] the Old . . Ridge.' For the *Broc* see prev. charter 5. The ridge is almost certainly the land between Wildmoor and Sunningwell Brooks.

10. *Thonne ongeryhte betweoh Potteles Treow on thone Ellen Styb*: 'Then straight on (between?) Pottel's Tree (or possibly Cross) to the Stump of the Elder-tree.' This tree is called *Pottenes Treow* in the Wootton charter K. 1283. It must have stood about where the lane from Long Furlong Farm enters the Abingdon-Cumnor road. The Stump must also have been near that point.

11. *Thaet thaer on Wuduford on Sunninga Wylles Broc*: 'Then there to the Ford of the Wood to Sunningwell Brook.' See 6 of prev. charter.

12. *Ondland Broces to Dunnanforda*: 'Along the Brook to (Duna's) Ford.' Part of the name of this ford is preserved in the field name Dunmore. See note on 8 of prev. chart. In

[1] Both the AS. names and the field names show that in former times Abingdon was bounded on the N., N.W., and W. by extensive moor or fen land.

[2] I have translated *emnes* as if it were related to *efen*, 'level,' in the same way that *hraemn* is related to *hraefn*, 'raven.' But, of course, the translation is uncertain. *Laeg* is corrupt; and it is not possible to say what was the name of the ridge.

the Bayworth charter (B. 932, K. 1202) the ford is called *Dunan Ford.* Comparison with that charter makes it fairly certain that the ford was either at or close to the point where the *Pippeles Rithig* of point 7 of prev. chart. meets Sunningwell Brook. From this point the Bys. of the two charters cease to coincide for a considerable interval. See notes on 10 of prev. chart. It is now necessary to take a long series of landmarks without discussing the position of any one of them.

13. *Thaet thaer on thaet Withig Bed*: 'Then on the Withy Bed.'

14. *Thonne on thone Healfan Aecer northweardne*: 'Then on the Half of a Strip of Ploughland on its north side.'

15. *Thonne andlang Fyrh*: 'Then along a Furrow.'

16. *To thon Heafdon*: 'To the Headland.'

17. *Thaet thaer suth ofer thone Healfan Aecer*: 'Then south over the Half Acre.'

18. *Thaet thaer east on tha Furh*: 'Then east to the Furrow.'

19. *Thaet to tham Sceortan Lond*: 'Then to the Short Ploughland.' The only thing which is plain about this part of the By. is that it is passing through ploughland which must have lain between Northcourt and Radley Park. As might be expected from their nature, the points are indeterminable.

20. *Thaer on thone Heathenan Byrgels*: 'Then to the Heathen Burial-place.'

21. *Thonne thaer on tha Seofon Aeceras westweardе*: 'Then to the Seven Strips of Ploughland on their west side.'

22. *Thaet thaer north to Lippan Dic*: 'Then north to Lippa's Dyke.'

23. *Ondlang Dic thurh Sucgan Graf*: 'Along the Dyke through Hedge Sparrow Grove.' Here we come to a landmark, the position we can determine approximately. The first element of this name survives in that of Sugworth Farm on the N. border of Radley parish, and in that of Sugnell Copse which lies W. of the Abingdon road, opposite Radley Park. Sugworth is *Sucgan Worth*, and Sugnell is *Sucgan Healh*, 'Hedge-sparrow Hollow.' It seems highly probable that *Sucgan Graf* stood somewhere on the Sunningwell-Radley By. Unfortu-

nately the site of the Heathen Burial-place is not determinable; but the *Lippan Dic* probably ran along that part of the Radley By. which runs N. to Sunningwell Lane.

24. *Thaet on thone Ellen Styb*: 'Then to the Elder-tree Stump.' Somewhere near where the By. crosses Sunningwell Lane.

25. *Thonne on tha Brembel Thyrnan on tha Dic*: 'Then to the Blackberry Bushes to the Dyke.' We are now getting to a complicated piece of By. which can only be followed in OM6, namely, the E. By. of Chandlings Farm, which includes the field E. of the Oxford road at the point where it enters the S. end of Bagley Wood. The By. runs up first to near the buildings of the farm, and then doubles back S. to get round this field. The field is surrounded by old ditches, and the survey of the charter takes its bounds with detail. The Dyke above mentioned seems to have run up the By. W. of the Oxford road just before it enters Bagley Wood.

26. *Ondlang Dic to Horopytte*: 'Along the Dyke to the Mud Pit.' The pit must have been a little more than 100 yds. E. of the buildings of the Farm, where there is still an old pond.

27. *Thonne thurh Madoces Leah*: 'Then through Madoc's Lea.' The field on the E. side of the Oxford road (see above) must have been Madoc's Lea or part of it.

28. *On tha Ealdan Dic*: 'To the Old Dyke.' This is represented by the old ditch running down the By. parallel with, and E. of, the road.

29. *Thonne on tha Aecer Dic*: 'Then to the Dyke of the Strip of Ploughland.' This must be the Ditch on the S. side of the above field.

30. *Thonne on Haesel Dic*: 'Then to Hazel Dyke.' This would be the ditch on the E. side of the field.

31. *Of Haesel Dic on thonne Gemaer Weg on Baegan Wyrthe*: 'From Hazel Dyke to the Boundary Way, towards Baega's Farm (Bayworth).' *Gemaer Weg* has usually the meaning of a way following a balk; but here I think it has the less common meaning of a way along the By. of the land-unit. Of course the By. does not go *to* Bayworth; nor does the *Weg,*

as the next point in the survey shows. Therefore I have taken the words to mean that, in approaching the Boundary Way, the By. runs in the general direction of Bayworth .

32. *Onlang Weges to Hig Wege*: 'Along the (Boundary) Way to the Hayway.' The Hayway, as shown by the prev. chart., is the Oxford-Boar's Hill road. The Boundary Way must have gone along the W. edge of what is now Bagley Wood, and must be identical with the *Portstraet* of prev. chart. 14. The calling of the same road by two different names by different sets of surveyors is quite common in the charters. In the present case the characteristic of this road which struck the first set of surveyors was its 'made' character; while that which struck the second set was the fact that it formed part of the By. of the grant.

33. *Ondlang Hiweges to Ecgunes Wrythe*: 'Along the Hayway to Ecgunes Farm.' See 15 and 16 of prev. chart.

34. *Thonne on Bacgan Leah*: 'Then to Bacga's Lea (Bagley).' See 17 of prev. chart.

35. *Thaet a be Wyrtwalan*: 'Then always by the Foot of the Slope.' Here the By. diverges again from that of the prev. chart. This grant does not include the eyots of the Thames. The slope referred to is that from the N. part of E. edge of Bagley Wood towards the Radley road. The By. follows the E. By. of the parish of Bagley Wood.

36. *Thaet on Bacgan Broc*: 'Then to Bacga's Brook.' See 25 of prev. chart.

37. *Of Bacgan Broce on Hafoces Oran*: 'From Bacga's Brook to Hawk's Bank.' See 26 of prev. chart.

38. *Ond lang thaes Gemaer Hagan*: 'Along the Boundary Hedge.' *Haga* as used in the charters is, as far as I can see, always used of the hedge of a wood. It was probably a particular type of fence made with a view to preventing game from straying on to the cultivation, and was therefore distinguished from *Hege*, 'hedge.' But I am inclined to think that it in many cases in the charters applied to the wood itself, and that it came to mean 'game enclosure.' In this case it was a hedge running along the edge of what is now Bagley Wood, just W. of Kennington and through Little London.

39. *Thaet ut on Rige Wyrthe west weardne on tha Ealdan Dic*: 'Then out to Rye Farm on its west side to the Old Dyke.'

40. *Thonne ondlang Dic to Perhangran*: 'Then along the Dyke to the Hanging Wood (of Pear Trees?).'

41. *Thonne on Wulfrices Broc*: 'Then to Wulfric's Brook.' A cross reference to Ryeworth in the Kennington charter (B. 971, K. 1200) shows clearly that Ryeworth was in the angle between Bagley Wood and Radley Large Wood, N. of the latter. The Hanging Wood was probably on the site of Radley Large Wood; and the Old Dyke was the channel of the stream which runs along the N. edge of that wood, which was probably called 'dyke' because it had been straightened. Lower down towards the Thames this stream is called Wulfric's Brook. The Old Dyke is also mentioned in the Kennington charter. (See above.) See also 29 of prev. chart.

42. *Thonne on gerihte ofer Hyrdyige to tham Greatan Welige*: 'Then straight on over Herdsmen's Island to the Great Willowtree.' See 30 of prev. chart. There is no question about the identity of *Hyrdig*. In the field-names of Radley Herdey is the name of the large eyot on the Oxfordshire side of the Thames, about a quarter of a mile below Sandford Lock. It will be noticed that the county By. runs along the backwater to the E. of this eyot. Thus, though on the Oxfordshire side of the river, it is in Berkshire. Doubtless the county By. was determined by these Abingdon boundaries of old time. The Great Willow is mentioned in a curious appendage to the survey of the Bayworth charter (B. 932, K. 1202); and it is fairly clear that it stood on the Berkshire side of the river directly opposite the S. end of the eyot. It might seem curious that this point in the survey does not mention that the By. has reached the Thames. The reason evidently is that Wulfric's Brook bends S. just before it reaches the river and enters it nearly opposite to the N. end of the eyot.

43. *Thaet thaer ut on Temese*: 'Then there out to the Thames.' After passing round the eyot, the By. follows the main river right down to Abingdon.

44. *Thonne ondlang Temese*: 'Then along the Thames.'

45. *Thaet est* (sic) *on Occenes Gaerstundic sutheweardne*: *Est* is an obvious error for *West*. 'Then West to the Dyke of the Grass Enclosure by the Ock on its south side.' See 32 of prev. chart.

Some General Notes from the Charters.

The name of Abingdon appears in various forms in the charters. In Latin form its name appears as *Abbendonia* (B. 366, K. 214), *Abbenduna* and *Abbendona* (B. 687, K. 1129). The AS. variants are: *Abbendun* (B. 101, K. 46: B. 683, K. 357: B. 844: B. 906, K. 1171, &c.), *Abbandun* (B. 680, K. 1104), Aebbandun (B. 155, K 81).

Skeat (Pl. N. Berks) points out that the modern name is a corruption of the AS. form which was *Aebban Dun*, 'Aebba's Down.' The down was probably the watershed which comes down from Bagley Wood to the town.

This is not the earliest name of the place. That survives in a document in the *Abingdon Cartulary* (I, p. 6) in the form *Seouechesham*, 'Seofec's House,' a personal name which also appears in the old form of the name Seacourt, *Seofecan Wyrth*, which is in Cumnor parish close to Botley, near Oxford.

On the E. side of the town and of the Abbey, just outside the municipal By., lay the suburb of Barton, which is now represented merely by Barton Farm. But if, as is almost certainly the case, the *Bertona* of the document in the *Abingdon Cartulary* (I, p. 270) is this Barton, then it must have attained to some importance in times immediately succeeding the Conquest, for it is there stated that Hinksey was formerly a member of Cumnor, but at the time of the writing of this document was a member of Bertona. Furthermore, the identity of *Bertona* with Barton is shown by the document in the *Abingdon Cartulary* (I, p. 480). This records the making of a new channel for navigation at '*Bertun* juxta viculum nomine *Adtropam*.' The latter is Thrupp, which lies a little further E. of the town than Barton. This channel is the Abbey Stream which branches from the Berks bank of the river just above Abingdon Lock. It was made, so we are told, at the request of the citizens of Oxford, who used the river a great deal for navigation. The document cited is of the reputed date A.D. 1012.

In a document of the reign of Henry I in the *Cartulary* (II, p. 64) is a mention of *Henora*, or *Einore*, presumably 'Hean's Bank,' named no doubt after the well-known abbot, Hean. It is described as being at the E. of the town at a bridge at the mouth of the Ock. In a further document (*Cart.* II, p.

109) *Henoura* is stated to be in the Manor of Sutton (Courtenay).

Some Field Names in Abingdon and Radley.

(N.B.—C.1 refers to the first, and C.2 to the second charter in this paper.)

Colwell Mead and Windick Bottom: extended all down the W. side of Larkhill Stream from the Shippon to the Cumnor Road. See 3 of C.1 and 5 of C.2.

Barrow Field: 3 fur. S.W. of Shippon Church. Must have been a tumulus here.

Madmoor: 3 fur. W. of Shippon Church.

Hanging Lands: *i.e.* lands on a slope, 3 fur. E. of Shippon Church.

Carewell: 3 fur. W.S.W. of middle of Northcourt. Indicates a spring.

Dunmoor: 3 fur. W.N.W. of middle of Northcourt. Also name of a field ¼ m. E. of New Red Farm. Indicates that the marsh extended between these points.

Stert Ground: AS. *Steort*, 'a tongue of land between watercourses.' 2½ fur. W. of Pewit House.

Lashford Bottom: ½ m. N. of Upper Farm in Dry Sandford. The *Laecesford*, 'Leech's Ford,' of the Bayworth and Wootton charters.

Sudbrook: ½ m. S.W. of Wick Hall.

In Radley.

Bruney: ¼ m. W. of Thrupp. *Brun-Ig*, 'Dark Island.'

Old Eye: 1½ fur. S.S.E. of Thrupp. An eyot.

Goosey Mead: ¼ m. S.S.E. of Thrupp. *Gos-Ig*, 'Goose Island.' An eyot.

Stockey: Large eyot ½ m. E.N.E. of Thrupp.

Barrow Hills: ¼ m. N. by E. of Wick Hall. Probably former tumulus.

Green Avile: 3 fur. S. by E. of Radley Station. Avile refers to the second of two crops of corn in the rotation of crops.

Mass Furlong: ¼ m. S.E. of Radley Station.

Bayworth Meadow: ¼ m. E. of Radley village, on the river. Records the fact that this was the 'mead' of Bayworth. See the Bayworth charter.

Eney: Two fields 2½ fur. S.S.E. of Radley village. *Ennan-Ig*, 'Enna's Island.' The site of the *Ennan Beorh*, 'Enna's Barrow,' of the Bayworth charter.

Levery: On the river a fur. E. of Pumney Farm. Probably *Laefer-Ig*, 'the Island where the Yellow Flag grows.'

Studfield: Large field immed. N. and N.W. of Radley village.

Ashing Grove: Immed. S. of Sugworth Farm. Probably 'Ashen Grove,' *i.e.* Grove of Ash-trees.

Bougrave Copse: Radley Little Wood, ½ m. N. by E. of Radley College, is on the site of part of it.

APPLEFORD, 3 m. S.W. of Abingdon.

B. 581 is a charter by which King Alfred grants to Deormod the thegn the lands of *Aeppelford* in exchange for other lands. The area is given as 5 hides.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on tha Lace thae lith be westan Dyrnangelade*: 'First on the Stream which lies west of the Secret (Hidden) Path.' The points in this survey are in some cases very uncertain. It is probable that some of the original landmarks are missing from the beginning of this copy of the survey. A comparison with points 3, 4 and 5 makes it probable that this *Lacu* was a small stream which flows from W. to E. past Hill Farm in the S. part of the parish. The actual point would be where W. of Hill's Farm the W. By. makes a short bend W. One is tempted to suggest that the *Dyrne* of the ancient name survives in the first element of the modern name Durnell's Farm. In that case Durnell's should be Durnell, and would probably originate in *Dyrne Healh*, 'Hidden Hollow.'

2. *Andland Lace up on ane Furh*: 'Along the Stream up to a furrow.' The survey is very difficult to follow; but this appears to refer to the short stretch of the stream which runs along the bend in the By. above mentioned. The furrow must have run down the S. part of the W. By. of the parish to what

is now Easton's Plantation, the wood at the S. end of the parish.

3. *Th' on Widan Gate andlang Dic*: 'Then to the Wide Gate along the Dyke.' This dyke must have run along the S. side of Easton plantation. The gate was at or near the S.E. angle of the parish.

4. *Th' on thone Mor the led* (sic) *betwux Suthtune and Wittanhamme*: 'Then to the Marsh which lies between Sutton and Wittenham.' All the S. end of the parish seems to have been called Moor (marsh) in former days. Cotmoor Lands lie a short ¼ m. S. of Hill Farm. Moor Meadow is the field immed. N. of Easton's Plantation. The wording of the charter indicates that the *Mor* extended right across the parish from Sutton parish on the one side to Wittenham parish on the other. This landmark is then in the S. part of the E. By., until, going N., that By. reaches the large stream which cuts across the S. end of the parish, and impinges on the E. By. about one-third of a mile N. of the S.E. corner.

5. *& swa forth be More th' on tha Ealdan Dic thae lith betwux Wigbaldincgtune and Appelfora*: 'And so forth by the Marsh then to the Old Dyke which lies between the Farm of the Wigbalds and Appleford.' The name *Wigbaldincgtun* survives in the name of Willington's Down Farm in the S. part of Long Wittenham parish. The Old Dyke is the great dyke or straight stream bed which runs up the E. By. of Appleford parish. It is now called Moor Ditch.

6. *& of thaere Ealdan Dic tó Dices Wyllan*: 'And from the Old Dyke to Dyke Spring.' The spring must have been towards the N. end of the dyke.

7. *Of Dices Wyllan to Sand Gewyrpe*: 'From Dyke Spring to the Sand-heap.' This point is not determinable.

8. *& of Sand Gewyrpe th' utan Temese*: 'And from the Sand-heap out on the Thames.' This carries the E. By. to the river. The landmarks of the N. part of the W. By. seem to be missing from the extant copy of the charter.

Local Name.

The Portway is the road which cuts across the parish from E. to W. about ½ m. N. of Hill Farm.

APPLETON, 4½ m. S.W. of Oxford.

In charter B. 1170, K. 1255, the name appears as *Appeltun*. In B. 777, K. 1141, it is spelt *Aeppeltun*. It is 'the Farm with the Apple Orchard.'

B. 1170, K. 1255, states that it was, together with Frilford and the uncertain *Leoie*, part of Marcham in the days of King Edgar. Eaton is mentioned by name in a document of A.D. 968[3]: 'Fuerunt autem *Uuihtham* (Witham), *Seouecurt* (Seacourt, near Botley), *Hensteseie* (Hinksey) membra de *Cumenora* (Cumnor) temporibus Eadgari regis Angliae, habentes cassatos XXV; nunc vero *Hensteseie* membrum est de *Bertona* (Barton by Abingdon), *Uulhteham* et *Seoucurt* militibus datae, *Eatun* omnino ablata.'

The last words account perhaps for the detachment of Eaton from Cumnor, and its attachment to Appleton.

In another document[4] it is called *Aettun*, and spoken of as next to Cumnor. The AS. form of the name was *Ea-tun*, 'Farm or Village on the river.'

In the A.S. documents the two places, Appleton and Eaton, are the subjects of two different grants.

B. 777, K. 1141 is a document of reputed date, A.D. 942, which records the grant by King Edmund of certain lands to Earl Aethelstan. The title runs 'Carta regis Eadmundi de *Ermundesleia*.' In the body of the document the land is described as consisting of ten hides, 'Ibidem ubi vulgares prisco more mobilique relatione vocitant *Aet Aermundeslea*; villamque nomine *Aet Aeppeltune*.'[5] The actual statement of boundaries is prefaced by the words: 'These are the land boundaries of *Aermundes Lea*, otherwise called *Aet Aeppeltune*.'

The boundaries given are those of Appleton, excluding Eaton, which latter was, as we have seen, not merely a land-unit distinct from Appleton, but belonging to Cumnor, whereas Appleton belonged to Marcham. But what of *Aermundeslea*? Professor Skeat (Berks Pl.N.) assumes that *Aermundeslea* is

[3] Abingdon Cartulary, I, p. 270.
[4] Abingdon Cartulary, II, p. 144.
[5] The oldest form of AS. place names is always in the locative with '*aet*.' A place was not called 'Drayton,' but 'at Drayton.'

another and older name of Appleton. My own impression is that this view must be modified; and that *Aermundeslea* is the old name of lands which included both Appleton and Bessilsleigh; but that, when the lands of Appleton became subject of a grant separate from that of Bessilsleigh, then the name Aermundeslea came to be restricted to Bessilsleigh only. There is strong evidence for this view, for in B. 1047, K. 1221, we have a document of *Aermundeslea* which gives the bounds of Bessilsleigh only.

The Survey of B. 777, K. 1141.[6]

1. *Aerst up of Temese on tha Dic aet Doccan grafe*: 'First up from the Thames to the Dyke at the Grove where Sorrel grows.' The old Appleton-Eaton By. leaves the Thames at a point about a furlong and a half above Northmoor Lock, and follows the N. edge of Ash Copse. Ash Copse and Hengrove Wood are probably the remains of the former *Doccan Graf* of the charter. Hen Grove is the wood about ½ m. N.N.W. of the village.

2. *Thaet on thaet Sic the scyt thurh Haesel Lea*: 'Then to the Watercourse which runs through Hazel Lea.' The *Sic* or watercourse ran probably along the line of hedge from the S.E. corner of Hengrove Wood to the road; and, if so, Hazel Lea must have been between the wood and the road.

3. *Foran ongean tha Dic the scyt to Wasan*: 'Forward towards the Dyke which runs to the Wasa (Ouse).'[7] The Wasa is Appleton Brook, which is called Osse Ditch in the TA. of Appleton, a curious survival of the old name. It is impossible to say what line the Dyke which ran to this brook took, for comparison of the Appleton, Eaton, and Bessilsleigh charters show that the old boundaries just E. and N.E. of Appleton village were very complicated. See the Bessilsleigh charter.

[6] In the determination of the landmarks of this charter I have bten greatly aided by a paper published by the Rev. J. E. Field, Rector of Bensington, Oxon.

[7] The occurrence of this old pre-Saxon river name in Berks is interesting. It had attracted the attention of those who had seen the text of this charter; but they had assumed that it referred to the 'Isis,' and was in fact the origin of that name. As a fact, that name has no other origin than the invention of an antiquarian. Like some less celebrated antiquarian figments it has got into the modern map. Reference to the Buckland charter will show that this name Wasa was also applied to a little brook in that parish.

4. *Siththan andlang Wasan thaet it sticath on Tubban Forda*: 'After that along the Wasa until it reaches Tubba's Ford.' The By. then runs along the Appleton Brook (Osse Ditch) to the extreme S. point of the parish where was *Tubban Ford,* a ford also mentioned in the Marcham (really Tubney and Frilford) charter K. 1255. *Tubba's* name survives also in that of Tubney, 'Tubba's Island.'

5. *Thonon on thaet Rithig oth hit cymth to thaere Straete*: 'Then to the Streamlet till it comes to the Street (Made Road).' The *Rithig* was a stream along the W. Side of Appleton Upper Common. The *Straet* is the Netherton-Appleton road at the point where it crosses the W. By. of Appleton. It will be seen on reference to the map that this is a ridgeway. It is, as a fact, part of the old road from Cumnor and Oxford to Faringdon, a road which ran N. and more or less parallel with the line of the present road as far as Buckland, where the two join, and run on to Faringdon along the same line. This old road from Cumnor to Faringdon was a ridgeway throughout its length, adhering strictly to the watershed between the Thames and the Ock, and carefully avoiding the heads of the streams which run to join those rivers. It is probable that the sharp bend which the present road makes towards Netherton shortly after entering Fyfield parish marks the place where the old line of road, continuing along the ridge or watershed, diverged from the modern line. No trace of the old line is further observable in Fyfield parish, except perhaps the two pieces of straight hedge which are in a direct line with its course up to that point; but the line is taken up by the farm road or lane which goes from Newbridge road in Kingston Bagpuize to Draycot Farm in Draycot Moor, and then by a fieldpath to Sudbury Farm in Longworth. Hence it must have gone through Longworth village, past the rectory, and have then gone on to take the line of the present road running through the S. of Hinton Waldrist village, and continued by the lane and fieldpath which joins the modern main road in Pusey Common Wood. After that the modern road to Faringdon is a ridgeway, and it coincides with the line of the ancient road. The name *Straet* applied to this ridgeway shows that at and about the W. By. of Appleton it had been romanised, *i.e.* metalled and, possibly, straightened. The charters show

clearly that many ridgeways were romanised in parts. We shall find the term *Straet* applied to this same road in another charter.

6. *Of thaere Strete on tha Dic the scyt to tham Heafod Lande*: 'From the Street to the Dyke which runs to the Headland.' The Dyke is still clearly marked along the W. side of Appleton Lower Common just N. of the main road.

7. *VI gyrda be westan Yttinges Hlawe*: 'Six rods west of Ytting's Low or Tumulus.' Important as being one of the passages in the charters which show us that the AS. *Gyrd* was roughly the 'rod, pole, or perch' of our modern measures. Ytting's Low has its name preserved in the field name Titlar Hill, which is in Appleton Lower Common Wood, ¼ m. N. of the road. 'Titlar' in the TA. is certainly a corrupted form of 'Titlow.' In the neighbouring part of Fyfield parish there stood in former times Githill Wood, which has now been cut down, but appears in early editions of the OM.

8. *Thonon on tha Raewe*: 'Then to the Row of Trees.' This must have run down from Ytting's Low to the Thames.

9. *Of thaere Raewe on Temese*: 'From the Row to the Thames.'

10. *On thaet in fyrde andlang Temese eft on Doccan Dic*: 'And then forth along the Thames once more to Sorrel Dyke.' These points require no explanation.

The Eaton Charter.

B. 1222, K. 1261 records a grant made by King Eadgar to Abingdon Abbey of land at Cumnor. The reputed date is A.D. 968. The charter refers to 30 hides 'Loco qui celebri *aet Cumenoran* nuncupatur vocabulo.'

The 30 hides include undoubtedly Cumnor and its appurtenances, Seacourt, Swinford, and Eaton; but the survey is that of Eaton only. Possibly other surveys were originally attached to the charter, and have been lost.

1. *Aerest of Stirigan Pole to thaere Dic*: 'First from . . . Pool to the Dyke.' *Stiriga* or *Stiria* means a 'sturgeon,' an obviously impossible translation here. But it is also used to translate certain other Latin names of fishes; and to one of these it must refer here. The pool stood somewhere close to

what was in AS. times the meeting-place of the boundaries of Appleton, Eaton, and Bessilsleigh, a point which, as has been said with regard to the previous Appleton charter, is very obscure. The pool is referred to in the *Earmundes Lea* (Bessilsleigh) charter, B. 1047, K. 1221; and the reference there shows that it must have lain close to the Cumnor road, where the old Eaton By. crossed it about ¼ m. N. of the N. edge of Appleton village. The Dyke is probably the *Doccan Dic* of the Appleton charter, running from this road down to the Thames along the S. side of Hengrove Wood (see Appleton charter).

2. *Andlang Dices infyrde a be Maere on Temese*: 'Along the Dyke always on by the Balk to the Thames.' The By. runs down the Dyke to the Thames.

3. *Andlang Temese on Wadleahe*: 'Along the Thames to Woad Lea.' *Wadleah* must have been where the present Eaton-Cumnor By. meets the Thames.

4. *Of Wadleahe thaet on tha Ealdan Dic*: 'From Woad Lea then to the Old Dyke.' The Old Dyke is clearly marked all along the N. By. of Eaton from the Thames right up to Cut's End on the Appleton-Cumnor road. Cut's End derives its name evidently from the 'cut' or dyke.

5. *Andlang thaere Dic on Feower Gemaera*: 'Along the Dyke on Four Balks.' It is probable that four balks of the common fields of Eaton and Cumnor met at Cut's End.

6. *Of IIII Gemaera on Ruhan Leahe*: 'From Four Balks to Rough Lea (Rowley).' The By. then follows the Appleton road, running S.; and *Ruh Leah* must have been where the By. leaves the road 3 fur. S. of Cut's End. (There is a Rowley 1 m. or more S. in Bessilsleigh parish, near its S.W. By. But the name is very common.)

7. *Of Ruhan Leah on thone Haran Stan*: 'From Rough Lea to the Hoar Stone.' The Hoar Stone must have been between the Appleton Road and Appleton Brook.

8. *Of than Stane thaet on Wase*: 'From the Stone then to Wasa (Ouse).' Wasa is the Appleton Brook. (See notes on Appleton charter.) The By. ran down the brook to the S.E. corner of the small copse (Lower England's Copse) 3 fur. N.E. of Appleton village.

9. *Of Waese eft on Stirigan Pole*: 'From Wasa again to . . . Pool.' See notes on point 1.

Some Field Names in Eaton.

Brackwall Copse: Now Jackman's Copse, ¼ m. W.N.W. of the village.

Wade Heath and Bard: Opposite side of the road, 1 fur. S.W. of last.

Binney: In angle of roads, immed. W.S.W. of village.

Swan Heath: On By. ½ m. N. of village.

Cut and Send Home Close: 1 fur. N.W. of Cut's End Farm.

The Hams: Immed. N.E. of The Ark Weir.

Stibble Eaton: Immed. W. of road, about 3 fur. N.W. of Bessilsleigh Farm.

Eaton Osse Field: On By. 3 fur. due E. of village.

Some Field Names in Appleton.

Sission's Close: 1 fur. N.E. of St. Lawrence's Church.

Badswell Road: Runs by the spring marked 3 fur. W. of village.

Broad Moor: Immed. N.E. of Cheer's Farm.

Osse Ditch Furlong: In Appleton Upper Common, ½ m. S. of Appleton Farm.

Saint Hill: In Appleton Upper Common, ½ m. S.W. of Appleton Farm.

Furlong shooting to Netherton Field: In Appleton Upper Common, immed. S.S.W. of Sandhill Cottages.

Furlong shooting on Thames Close: Extreme N.W. part of Appleton Lower Common.

ASHBURY, 7 m. due E. of Swindon.

The parish includes the village of Idstone. The Ashbury charters do not include the land of Idstone; and therefore the latter was almost certainly a separate village community in AS. times. The original name of Ashbury appears in different forms in various charters: *Ayshebury* (B. 431, K. 246, of A.D. 840[8]): *Aescesbyrig* (B. 491, K. 1056 of A.D. 856) (B. 796,

[8] This is the reputed date. But the very form of the name shows that the extant copy of the charter is at least several centuries later than the reputed date. That does not mean that the charter is necessarily a forgery pure and simple. It may be a copy of an earlier document of the date given, or it may be a document of the twelfth or thirteenth century, drawn up to replace one which had been destroyed. I cannot discuss the dates of the various documents cited. All that I shall give are the reputed dates, save in cases where the language of the charter indicates in clear fashion that it is much later than the date claimed for it.

K. 1148 of A.D. 944) (B. 902, K. 1178 of A.D. 958): *Aescesburuh* (B. 1055, K. 481 of A.D. 960): *Escesbeurh, Aescesburh* (B. 899, K. 1668 of A.D. 953-. The original name of the place was undoubtedly *Aescesburh,* 'the camp of the ash-tree.'[9]

The charters show clearly that *Aescesburh* was not on the site of the village, but several miles S. of it, in the S. part of Ashdown, Ashbury Park. There in the valley, on the site of the wood S. of the house, are the remains of an earthwork of large dimensions, the N. side being about 682, the E. side 1,056, the S. side 836, and the W. side 924 yards long. The area is about 150 acres. It is roughly rectangular in shape; but its sides are not quite straight, and its corners are rounded. But the most striking feature of it is its situation. It is in a valley, with high land on both the E. and W. sides of it. On the E. side the S.E. angle of the camp climbs some way up the slope of the hill. Its ramparts are at the present day quite low; in fact but slight vestiges of them remain at some parts of the enceinte. As far as I can discover no real exploration of its site has taken place. The insignificance of its ramparts as compared with those of such camps as stand on White Horse Hill or at Wittenham Clump would suggest that it is not of the same period as they are, or that, if of the same period, it was not made with the same intent. The magnitude of their works show that they were made for permanent occupation; in fact there can be little doubt that they were cities and hill fortresses of the Celtic period similar to those which Cæsar found in Celtic Gaul. But Ashbury looks like a military camp thrown up for temporary occupation. Roman coins have been found just outside the S. rampart. The present By. of Ashbury passes outside the camp and includes it; but the old By. passed through the camp by its N. and S. gates; *e.g.* 'From

[9] The first element of the name, *aesces-*, is in the genitive case. Mr. W. H. Stevenson, in his edition of Asser's 'Life of Alfred,' when discussing the name *Aescesdun*, 'Ashdown,' lays down the rule that, when the first element of an AS. name is in the genitive, it is, unless it is the name of a bird or animal, a personal name. My experience of the charters, the evidence of which would be far too long to give here, is that the rule really is that, save in the case of names of birds and animals, the first element of an AS. name, when in the genitive, *may* of course be a personal name, but may also be that of an individual object as distinguished from a group or class of objects, e.g. *Aesces-dun* would mean a down named from the presence of one prominent ash-tree on it, whereas *Aesc-dun* would imply a down where ash-trees generally grew.

the Long Dyke to Ashbury's South Gate, and so out at the North Gate.'[10] Again in another charter we get 'From the Long Dyke to Ashbury again to the South Gate.'[11]

The Ashbury group of charters presents the greatest difficulty to anyone who would interpret their topography. The Ashbury lands were extensive. They are first mentioned[12] as having been bequeathed by Hean, the great Abbot of Abingdon, to his sister Cilla, with remainder after her death to the abbey. They are mentioned together with a large estate of forty-eight cassati (Hides)[13] at Bradfield.

The next mention is in a document[14] of the reputed date A.D. 840, whereby Aethelwulf, King of Wessex, grants to Duda the thegn lands at Ashbury to the amount of ten hides. But it is doubtful whether this was part of the actual Ashbury lands, for, though *Aysheburi* appears in the superscription of the document, yet both in the superscription and in the body of the document the locality is named *Aysshedoune, i.e.* Ashdown. The document will therefore have to be considered later under the latter much disputed heading; but, as no boundaries are given, the actual position of the grant cannot be ascertained. But it is remarkable that Duda's name seems to be preserved in the *Dude Beorh* of B. 899, K. 1168.

At the reputed date A.D. 856 the same Aethelwulf, King of Wessex, made to the thegn Aldred a grant of 20 hides at *Aescesbyrig*. This charter illustrates two great difficulties which face anyone who would solve the topographical problems of the charters. In the first place, though the grant is at *Aescesbyrig*, it does not include, or even touch, the boundaries of the modern parish of Ashbury. Its landmarks show, by comparison with those of other charters, that they are the boundary marks of the parish of Woolstone. In the second place the hidage is almost certainly larger than can be attributed to Woolstone only. The grant included probably two parcels of land, of only one of which the boundaries are given. The boundaries of the other have disappeared.

[10] B. 687, K. 1129, a charter of Uffington which includes the lands of Ashbury.

[11] B. 299, K. 1168.

[12] K. 998.

[13] From this time forth I shall use the term 'hides' for the various terms 'cassati,' 'mansae,' 'mansiones,' used in the actual documents.

[14] B. 431, K. 246.

CHARTER B. 899, K. 1168.

In A.D. 953 King Eadred granted to his thegn Aelfsig and his wife Eadgifu 33 hides at *Escesbeurh* or *Aescesburh*.

This charter refers to the same area as the Uffington charter, B. 687, K. 1129, namely, Ashbury (excluding Idstone), Compton Beauchamp, Uffington, and Woolstone. It will threfore be convenient to take the two surveys together, noting the landmarks as A and U.[15]

A. 1. *Aerest in aet tham Suth Geate & ut aet tham North Geate*: 'First in at the South Gate and out at the North Gate.'

U. 26. *Of Lange Dic in to Aescaesbyries Southgeate and swa ut aet tham Northgeate*: 'From Long Dyke into Ashbury's South Gate and so out at the North Gate.' This is the great earthwork at the S. end of Ashdown Park. It will be seen that the By. does not follow the present W. By. of Ashbury, but runs parallel with it at a distance of a little more than ½ m. Probably, as has been said, Idstone was a separate land-unit. It is not included in this grant.

A. 2. *On Dude Beorh*: 'To Duda's Barrow.'

U. 27. *Of tham Northgeate middan uppan Dunen Byrig*: 'From the North Gate up on the middle of one side[16] of *Dunen*[17] Camp.' It is evident that *Dude Beorh* and *Dunen Byrig* are the same. This illustrates a tendency, which will have to be noticed in other instances, for copyists to confuse *Beorh*, a barrow, and *Burh* (*Byrig*), a camp. In this case *Byrig* is almost certainly the right term. On the other hand *Dude* is almost certainly right, owing to the name Duda appearing in the charter B. 431, K. 246 already quoted. I have little doubt that the *Burh* is Alfred's Castle, 30 chains W.N.W. of the house at Ashdown Park.

A. 3. *Thanne on Eceles Beorh*: 'Then to Ecel's Barrow,' or possibly, 'the Barrow of the Church.'

U. 28. *Of Duden Byrig uppan Ecles Beorh*: 'From Duda's Camp up to Ecel's Barow,' or, &c. No name Ecel is

[15] As the surveys do not begin at the same point, the U numbers do not correspond to those of A.

[16] I am quite uncertain as to the proper translation of *Middan Uppan*; but *Mid* is used elsewhere in other surveys to mean the middle of one side of an object. Perhaps a more probable translation would be 'through the middle of "*Dunen*" Camp in an upward direction.'

[17] I do not translate *Dunen* because I believe it to be corrupt.

given in the Onomasticon. On the other hand some philologists are inclined to suspect in such place-names as Eccles, &c., a Saxon word derived through Celtic from the Latin ecclesia. The tumulus must have stood somewhere on the ridge of the down, probably near the Ridgeway. From this point the Uffington charter is much more detailed than that of Ashbury.

U. 29. *Thwyrt ofer Dunrihtes in to Ikenilde Straet*: So the text goes. I fancy that a restoration is necessary, and that the landmark should run: 'Obliquely over the Down straight to Icknield Street.' The By. must have crossed the Icknield Way between Ashbury and Idstone, probably not far W. of Ashbury village.

A. 4. *Thanne on Hring Pyt*: 'Then to Ring (? round) Pit.' Not mentioned in the Uffington charter. It was probably on the N. slope of the down; but whether above or below the Icknield Way it is impossible to say.

U. 30. *Sythenes dunrihtes bae thaes Heafd Aecres West Furh*: 'After that straight down by the West Furrow of the Headland Acre (strip of ploughland).' I suspect that the copyist has borrowed the *Dunrihtes* of U. 29 from this and the following point.

A. 5. *Thanne on tha And Heafdu*: 'Then to the corner headland.'[18] It is probable that these are the same landmark expressed in different terms. The corner headland or headland acre was probably on the lower slope of the down, N. of Icknield Way.

A. 6. *Thanne on the Cealc Seathas*: 'Then to the Chalk-pits.' These must have been on the N. slope of the down below the Icknield Way.

U. 31. *Dun ofer tha Thwyrs Furh*: 'Down over the Oblique Furrow.' Probably just N. of the Headland Acres of U. 30.

U. 32. *Dun rihtes to them Riscbedde*: 'Straight down to the Rush-bed.' Probably on the stream which comes from the Lertwell.

[18] That there was a difference of meaning between *Heafod* and *Andheafod* is certain. I am inclined to think that *Andheafod* meant the place where the plough was turned when the headland came to be ploughed, a 'headland of a headland' as it were. If so, it would be always at the corner of a group of *Aecer's*.

U. 33. *Of tham Riscbedde to tham Dyrne Stane*: 'From the Rush-bed to the Hidden Stone.' Three stones are marked on the OM. in the N.W. part of the parish on the By. near Stainswick Farm. The *Dyrne Stan* may be one of these. Perhaps its name was due to some superstition which is attached to it. It is evident that 'standing stones' were regarded with superstition.

A. 7. *Thanon on thone Bradan Maere*: 'Then to the Broad Balk.' This would appear to be a long balk which ran along the W. By. of the ploughlands of the grant. Probably the points U. 31, 32, and 33 were along its line.

The next few points in the Uffington charter are very difficult to determine. I suspect strongly that in the case of both the charters the By. of the 'mead' of Ashbury has been given separately, and been lost. This must have lain in the low-lying water-meadows at the N. end of the parish. Even in cases in which the mead is contiguous to the main grant its boundaries are sometimes given in the form of an appendix to the survey of the main grant, as, for instance, in the Harwell charter K. 1273. If I am right in this conjecture, then the By. which we have in these two charters cut across the N. end of the parish from about the re-entering angle of the By. near Westleaze to about where the By. crosses the railway near Ruffinswick Farm.

U. 34. *Of tham Dyrne Stane to tham Risc Thyfele*: 'From the Hidden Stone to the Rush Thicket.' This was probably situated near the above-mentioned re-entering angle of the parish, on the large brook which comes down from the North Mill.

U. 35. *Of tham Risc Thyfele in to Hlippen Ham*: 'From the Rush Thicket to Lippa's (?) House.' I cannot be sure of the meaning of the first element of *Hlippen Ham*, unless it is the same as we find in *Lippan Dic* of an Abingdon charter, *i.e.* the p.n. Lippa. This must have been near the re-entering angle of the parish.

U. 36. *Of Hlippenham in to tham Milestreame*: 'From Lippa's House to the Millstream.' This is almost certainly the stream on which North Mill stands.

A. 8. *Thanon andlang Dices on Claenan Maede*: 'Then along the Dyke to Clean Mead.'

U. 37. *Of tham Mylestreame innan tha North Lange Dic*: 'From the Millstream on the inside of the North Long Dyke.'

U. 38. *And langes thurh tha Smale Thornas innan Bulemed*: 'Along through the Small Thorntrees on the inside of Bula's Mead.'

U. 39. *Of Bulemaed ofer tha Claene Med*: 'From Bula's Mead over the Clean Mead.' This shows that which has been noticeable before, that the Uffington charter takes for more landmarks than the charter of Ashbury.

The Dyke of A. 7 is evidently the North Long Dyke of U. 37. I think that there can be no doubt that it ran through the N. part of the parish of Ashbury, somewhere past Ruffinswick Farm to where the By. cuts the railway. The *Bulemed* must be the *Bulan Maed* of the Ashbury (Woolstone) charter B. 491, K. 1056. It was therefore on the N. By. of Woolstone parish. That being so, the North Long Dyke must include a line of dyke which ran along the N. By. of Compton Beauchamp, where it is called the Red Dyke in the Compton charter B. 908, K. 1172, and along the N. By. of Woolstone, where it is called simply 'the Dyke' in the Ashbury (Woolstone) charter B. 491, K. 1056. The Clean Mead was probably in the N.W. angle of Uffington parish.

U. 40. *Of tha Claene Med northward east rihtes be Northe Mordune on thaene Grene Weig*: 'From the Clean Mead straight north-east[19] by North Marshdown to the Green Way.'

A. 9. *Thanne on thone Bradan Weg on butan Mor Dune*: 'Then to the Broad Way about Marshdown.' No doubt the Green Way and the Broad Way are the same; but the way is not represented at the present day, unless it be by some farm track. The Marshdown is Alfred's Hill in the N.W. part of Uffington parish. It will be noticed that the By. is going N.E. at this part, which tends to confirm the conjectural translation of the words in U. 40.

U. 41. *Of tham Grene Weige thwyrt ofer thaene Mor*: 'From the Green Way obliquely over the Marsh.' The Marsh must be the low-lying land N.E. of Alfred's Hill.

U. 42. *Innan thwyrs Mere midrihtes*: 'Inside (Dry) Pond . . .'

[19] The orientation here may be corrupted in the text. I have not so far come across a similar expression in any other Hants, Berks, or Wilts charter. So the translation is, at best, conjectural.

U. 1. *Aerest of Hwres* (or *Hwyres*) *Mere*: 'First from (Dry) Pond.'

A. 10. *On Thyreses Lace*: 'To (Dry) Stream.'

A. 11. *And thanon on Laeces Mere northe wearde*: 'And then on Leech's Pond northward.'

There can be no doubt that *thwyrs, hwyres,* and *thyreses* are forms, some or all of them corrupt, of the same name or term. I can only guess that they are corruptions of *thyrre,* 'dry.' The pond and the stream must have been W. of Gains Bridge, where two streams from near Fernham village enter the N. branch of the Ock. *Laeces Mere* is probably another name of *Thyrre Mere.*

A. 12. *And thanne andlang Mores be than North Stane*: 'And then along the Marsh by the North Stone.'

A. 13. *And thanne thwyres ofer thone Mor on Bulan Dic*: 'And then obliquely over the Marsh to Bula's Dyke.'

U. 2. *Andlang thaere Lace in to thaere Blace Lace*: 'Along the Stream into the Black Stream.'

U. 3. *Of thaere Blace Lace innan Bulemere*: 'From the Black Stream inside Bula's Pond.'

U. 4. *Of Bulemere to Buleferthes Steorte*: 'From Bula's Pond to Buleferth's Tongue of Land.'

U. 5. *Of tham Steorte in to Bulendic*: 'From the Tongue of Land into Bula's Dyke.' Bula's Dyke was evidently at the N.E. corner of Uffington parish. The S. Ock, after passing Moor Mill (which preserves the name *Mor* of A.12), turns N. a furlong beyond the mill, and runs in a straight course for one furlong to join the N. Ock. This straightened course is probably Bula's Dyke.

In reference to the *Mor* of A. 12 it may be noted that two fields in Balking parish just N. of Uffington station are called in the TA. the Great and the Little Moors. There was evidently a marsh or fen all along the course of the N. Ock in these parts. The Black Lake is the N. Ock just before it joins the S. Ock. Bulferth's *Steort* is obviously the tongue of land between the N. and S. Ock just N. of Moor Mill. The North Stone must have been near the N. Ock.

A. 14. *And swa andlang Dices to Aethelferthes Mearce*: 'And so along the Dyke to Aethelferth's Balk.'

A. 15. *On Bulen Dices ende on thone Thorn Styb* : 'To the end of Bula's Dyke to the Thorn Stump.'

U. 5. *Andlanc Bulen Dic in to tham Thorn Stybbe* : 'Along Bula's Dyke to the Thorn Stump.'

A. 16. *Thanne on Talleburnan* : 'Then to Tallebourne.'[20]

The Ashbury and Uffington boundaries proceed now along the By. between the parishes of Uffington and Kingston Lisle. Here they coincide with part of the boundary of the Sparsholt charter B. 1121, K. 1247. So the Sparsholt survey (marked by S.) must now be included. This correspondent part of the three boundaries is variously defined in the three charters; and the landmarks must be fully stated before any attempt is made to determine their relative order.

A. 17. *And thonon to thaeres Halgan Stowe* : 'And then to the Holy Place.'

A. 18. *And swa up andlang Broces to Aethelferthes Mearce weste wearde* : 'And so up along the Brook to Aethelferth's Balk westward.'

A. 19. *And swa andlang Mearce to Hremnes Byrig to than North Geate* : 'And so along the Balk to the North Gate of Raven's Camp.'

A. 20. *And ut aet than Suth Geate on Hodan Hlaew* : 'And out at the South Gate to Hoda's Low (Tumulus).'

A. 21. *And thanne on Stan Hlaewan* : 'And then to the Stone Tumulus.'

A. 22. *And thanne to than Redanhole* : 'And then to the Red Hollow (or Hole).'

In the Uffington charter the more or less correspondent points are as follows :—

U.6. *Of tham Thorn Stybbe in to thaere. Halige Stoue* : 'From the Thorn Stump to the Holy Place.'

U. 7. *Of thaere Halige Stowe andlang thaere Heafde in to Ikenilde Straete* : 'From the Holy Place along the Headland (of a ploughland) to Icknield Street.'

U. 8. *Of Ikenilde Straete in to Aegelwardes Mearce* : 'From Icknield Street to Aegelward's Balk.'

U. 9. *Of Aegelwardes Mearce upprihtes be tham Heafde in to Hremnes Byriges North Geate thurhut tha Byrig* : 'From

[20] I cannot interpret the first part of this name. I suppose it is personal. It may be pre-Saxon.

Aegelward's Balk straight up by the Headland to the North Gate of Raven's Camp right through the Camp.'

U. 10. *Ut aet tham Suth Geate* : 'Out at the South Gate.'

U. 11. *Suthrihte be than Hefde uppen Hodes Hlaewe* : 'Due south by the Headland up to Hod's Low.'

U. 12. *Of Hodes Hlaewe oppen tha Stanhlaewe* : 'From Hod's Low up on the Stone Low' (or 'Low of the Stone').

In the Sparsholt charter the points are as follows (the points being in reverse order) :—

S. 6. *Thonon on ge rihte on tha Bradan Stanas* : 'Then straight to the Broad Stones.'

S. 7. *Of than Stanun on Hodan Hlaev* : 'From the Stones on Hoda's Low.'

S. 8. *Of than Hlaewe on Hremnes Byrig westwardon* : 'From the Low to Raven's Camp on its west side.'

S. 9. *Of Hremnes Byrig on Lea Cumb* : 'From Raven's Camp to Lea Combe.'

S. 10. *Thonon rihte andlang Streames th' on Tealeburnan* : 'Then straight down stream to Tealebourne.'

S. 11. *Andlang Tealeburnan th' on tha Rithe* : 'Along Tealebourne to the Brooklet.'

S. 12. *Andland Rithe on thone Thorn Stub on Bulan Dic* : 'Along the Brooklet to the Thorn Stump to Bula's Dyke.'

A comparison of the above surveys of the three charters shows that the landmarks running from N. to S. on the Uffington-Kingston Lisle By. were in the following order :— Bula's Dyke, A.U.S. ; Aethelferth's Balk, A. ; End of Bula's Dyke, A. ; Thorn Stump, A.U.S. ; Brooklet, S. ; Tallebourne, A., or Tealebourne, S. ; Holy Place, A.U. ; Along the Stream or Brook, A.S. ; Lea Combe, S. ; Along the Headland, U. ; Icknield Street, U. ; Aegelferth's Balk, A., or Aegelward's Balk, U. ; Headland, U. ; North Gate of Raven's Camp, A.U.(S.) ; South Gate of Raven's Camp, A.U.(S.) ; Headland, U. ; Hoda's Low, A.S., or Hod's Low, U. ; Low of the Stone, A.U., or Broad Stones, S.

The position of Bula's Dyke is, as has been already said, clearly indicated as having been at the N.E. corner of Uffington parish. The next absolutely determinable landmark is the *Talleburna* or *Tealeburna*. This is Stutfield Brook. The name

Tealeburna occurs also in a Goosey charter, B. 907, and the identity of the bourne is quite certain. The brook rises under the N. slope of the downs near the E. By. of Uffington parish; flows down past Fawler hamlet, forming the By. between Uffington and Kingston Lisle as far as the Uffington-Kingston Lisle road. Then the brook turns nowadays W. away from the parish By., and the two do not coincide again until the brook has passed the Berks and Wilts canal. But, if you look at the map, it becomes clear that the brook was originally the By. right up to the canal. The line of it has been diverted and then straightened, whereas the parish By. follows an irregular zigzag line such as parish boundaries never take unless they are following some natural feature such as a stream. After passing the canal the brook runs in a general N.E. direction, forming the N. By. of a whole series of parishes.

We can now determine approximately the positions of the landmarks between Bula's Dyke and the Tealebourne. Aethelferth's Balk is probably that part of the By. which lies immediately N. of Uffington station. Bula's Dyke seems to have also run S. towards the station, *i.e.* to the S. of the point where the S. Ock takes up the line of it near Moor Mill. The Thorn Stump must have been close to where the station stands. The *Rith* was probably some small stream running into the Tealebourne from somewhere S. of the station. Thus the By. reaches the Tealebourne.

The boundary now followed this bourne for more than a mile, for, as has been pointed out, it seems certain that the parish By. between the canal and the Uffington-Kingston Lisle road marks the original course of the bourne. The only specific point mentioned is the *Halige Stow*, or Holy Place. All that we can say is that it was probably on the brook near Fawler.[21]

The Lea Combe is obviously the combe at the headwaters of the brook, the combe from which the brook issues just about the point where the By. in its passage S. leaves the stream.

The Headland was probably where the By. makes a right-angled turn W., 7 chains N. of the Icknield Way. The strips would naturally run N. and S. up the hill at this point; and

[21] I am inclined to think that it referred to a mosaic pavement, probably of a Roman villa, at Fawler. See notes on Kingston Lisle.

therefore the Headland would run E. and W. The Icknield Way is, of course, the Portway to Wantage.[22]

We now come to a landmark which is called in the Uffington charter Aegelward's Balk, and in the Ashbury charter Athelferth's Balk. The former is probably the correct name. (In the Ashbury charter the scribe has apparently repeated by mistake the proper name of the 'Aethelferth's Balk' of a previous landmark in the charter.) This balk is no doubt the straight line of the parish By. running S. from the Icknield Way.

We now come to *Hremnes Burh*, Raven's Camp. As to its site there can be no doubt. It stood on the summit of what is now Ram's Hill. The ploughland extends nowadays to the summit of that hill, and the camp has been ploughed out. But it is even now just possible, by following closely the contours of the hill, to see the vestiges of the old enceinte of the camp. The name Ram's Hill preserves part of the old name, for 'Rams-' in place-names such as Ramsbury is more often than not a representative of an AS. *Hraemnes-*. Place-names illustrate again and again the tendency to replace elements in names which have lost all meaning to later generations by some term of similar sound which was still existent in the language.[23]

The next Headland mentioned must have been on the S. slope of Ram's Hill, and *Hodan* or *Hodes Hlaew* was a tumulus somewhere to the S. of the hill.

The *Stanhlaew* is probably the same as the *Brade Stanas* of the Sparsholt charter. It is probable that it stood at the S.E. angle of Uffington parish.

We have now to trace the S. By. of these two large grants. It comprises the S. boundaries of the modern parishes of Uffington, Woolstone, Compton Beauchamp, and Ashbury.

Four charters give landmarks alongs the line of it, *viz.* :—
Ashbury, B. 899, K. 1168, indicated hereafter by A.
Ashbury, B. 902, K. 1178 (in reverse order), indicated hereafter by A.

[22] The term is never applied in the charters to the Ridgeway; and the application of it to that road in modern maps is due to a misreading of the evidence.

[23] *Cf.* Ramsbury (Wilts), which was also a *Hraemnes Burh*; and Ramsey (Camb.), which was *Hraemnes Ig*, 'Raven's Island,' &c., &c.

Uffington, B. 687, K. 1129, indicated hereafter by U.
Ashbury (Woolstone), B. 796, K. 1148, indicated hereafter by W.

A. 23. *Thanne to than Redan Hole*: 'Then to the Red Hollow (or Hole).'.

A. 24. *And thanne to than Dunnanhole*: 'And then to the Brown Hollow.'

A. 25. *And swa be than Hlide*: 'And so by the ?? Gully.'

A. 26. *Thanne on Domferthes Hest*: (reading *Hnaess*, see U., for *Hest*) 'Then to Domferths' Ridge-end.'

A. 27. *On Taettaces Stan*: 'To . . . . Stone.'

A. 28. *And then on Hundes Hlaew*: 'And then to Dog's Low.'

A. 29. *And thanne on Hafoces Hlaew*: 'And then to Hawk's Low.'

A. 30. *And thanne on thone Scortan Dic*: 'And then to the Short Dyke.'

A. 31. *And thanne on tha Langen Dic to Aescesbyris eft to than Suthan Gate*: 'And then to the Long Dyke once more to the South Gate of Ashbury.'

The following points of A. are in reverse order:

A. 22. *Thonon on thaet Suth Geat*: 'Then to the South Gate' (*i.e.* of Ashbury).

A. 23. *Thaer utt andlang Dic on Scortan Dic*: 'Then out along (Long) Dyke to Short Dyke.'

A. 24. *Thonon on Hean Dunae ufae wearde on thonae Beorh*: 'Then to High Down upwards to the Barrow.'

A. 25. *Of tham Beorgae on thone othaerne*: 'From the Barrow to the other (Barrow).'

A. 26. *Thonnae on taet Tucaen Stan*: 'Then to . . . . Stone.'

A. 27. *Of tham Stanae on tha Ealdan Dic thaer hit aer onfaenc*: 'From the Stone to the Old Dyke where it first began.'

A. 1. *Aerest on tha Ealdan Dic*: 'First to the Old Dyke.'

A. 2. *Andlang Hlinces on tha Foxhola*: 'Along the Lynch on the Fox Earth.'

The following landmarks are from U.:

U. 13. *Of thaere Stanhlaewe innan than Hwitan Hole*: 'From the Stone Low on the inside of the White Hollow.'

U. 13. *Of tham Hwitan Hole in to tham Readan Hole*: 'From the White Hollow to the Red Hollow.'

U. 15. *Of tham Readan Hole in to tham Dunnan Hole*: 'From the Red Hollow to the Brown Hollow.'

U. 16. *Of tham Dunan Hole in to Dunferthes Hnaesse*: 'From the Brown Hollow to Dunferth's Ridge-end.'

U. 17. *In to Padde Byrig*: 'To . . . . Camp.'

U. 18. *Of Padde Byrig in to Taedduces Stane*: 'From . . . . Camp to . . . . Stone.'

U. 19. *Of Taedduces Stane in to Hundes Laeywe*: 'From . . . . Stone to Dog's Low.'

U. 20. *Of Hundes Hlaewe in to Hafaeces Hlaewe*: 'From Dog's Low to Hawk's Low.'

U. 21. *Of Hafeces Hlawe in to tham Stodfalde*: 'From Hawk's Low to the Horsefold.'

U. 22. *Of tham Stodfalde uppan Lauercesbyrig*: 'From the Horse fold up to Larksbury (Lark's Camp).'

U. 23. *Of Lauercesbyrig in to Sceortendic*: 'From Larksbury to the Short Dyke.'

U. 24. *Of Sceorten Dic in to Langendic*: From Short Dyke to Long Dyke.'

U. 25. *Of Lange Dic in to Aescaesbyries Suthgeate*: 'From Long Dyke to the South Gate of Ashbury.'

From the Ashbury (Woolstone) charter:

W. 24. *Thonon tha Ealdan Hola*: 'Then on the Old Holes (or Hollows).'

W. 25. *Of tham Holum aeft on thone Garan suthae weardnae*: 'From the Holes again to the Gore at its south side.'

By comparing the data of these four charters we get the following order of landmarks:—The Stone Low, or Low of the Stone, U.; The White Hollow, U.; The Red Hollow, or Holes, U.A., probably identical with the Fox-earths of A. and the Old Holes of W.; The Brown Holes or Hollow, U.A.; The Lynch, *U.*; The *Hlid*, 'Gulley,' possibly *Hlith*, 'slope,' U.; Dunferth's Ridge End, U.A.; Padbury, U.; Old Dyke, A.; Gore, W.; *Taettuces* (?), *Taettucan* (?), *Taedduces* (?),

Stone, A.A.U.;[24] Dog's Low, A.U., 'the *other Barrow*' *of* A.; Hawk's Low, U.A., the Barrow of A.; The Horsefold, U.; Lark's Camp, *U.*; The High Down, A.; Short Dyke, A.U.A.; Long Dyke, A.U.A.; South Gate of Ashbury, A.U.A.

The position of the Rag (?) Stone is clearly indicated by its mention in the Woodstone charter as having been at the S. point of the Compton-Woolstone By.; and therefore the previous points must have been on the S. boundaries of Uffington and Woolstone, and the succeeding points on the S. boundaries of Compton and Ashbury. But the exact determination of many of these landmarks is not now possible.

Beginning with the Stone Low and Broad Stones, which stood probably at the S.E. angle of Uffington parish, the White Hollow is possibly the wide dip in the downs at that corner of the parish. Then come the Red Holes, the Brown Holes, and the Fox-earths, landmarks the nature of which renders it unlikely that they should be recognisable at the present day. Probably the Fox-earth and either the Red or the Brown Holes stood at the S.E. angle of Woolstone parish. The *Hlith* must have been the slope of the hill at much the same point, and the Lynch must have been somewhere on that slope. Domferth's Ridge-end is certainly the end of the ridge which comes down the E. By. of Woolstone. Padbury and the Old Dyke are doubtless represented now by the remains of earthworks E. and S.E. of Knighton Bushes. The Rag(?) Stone stood at the N. angle of that copse which fills the curious angle of land at the S. end of the Compton-Kingston By.; and the land within that angle is undoubtedly the Gore of the Woolstone charter. Hound's Low and Hawk's Low have left no traces behind them; but it is possible that they were at the S.E. and S.W. angles of Compton parish. The Horsefold must have been near the N.E. end of the S. By. of Ashbury. At this point the By. is climbing the N.E. slope of Weathercock Hill. There are remains of an earthwork halfway up, which may be the remnants of Larksbury. The 'High Down' was Weathercock Hill.

[24] The genitive form suggests a p.n.; but no such name is found elsewhere. I strongly suspect that it is the AS. *Taettec*, 'a rag,' with a possible reference to that practice common among primitive peoples of attaching rags to objects of reverence or superstition.

At the top of the hill the parish By. turns more S., and on the E. side of it and close to it runs an old dyke not marked on the O.M. This must be the Short Dkye. As you go down the hill to *Aescesburh* a dyke runs along the parish By. right to the S.E. corner of the camp. This will be the Long Dyke.

This completes the circuit of the great Ashbury and Uffington surveys.

A Third Charter.

B. 902, K. 1178. Grant of 20 hides of land at *Aescesbyrig* by King Eadred to his thegn Wulfric, A.D. 958, for 953-5. This grant includes Ashbury (excluding Idstone), Compton Beauchamp and Woolstone. As most of its points have been determined in relation to the previous charters, it will only be necessary to give in brief form those which have been so determined, and a reference to the corresponding point in those charters.

A. 1. *Eald Dic,* 'Old Dyke.' See A.1, p. .

A. 2. *Hlinc,* 'Lynch.' On the slope of the great ridge which comes down the S. part of the E. By. of Woolstone.

A. 3. *Foxholas,* 'Fox Earths.' S.E. angle of Woolstone parish.

A. 4. *Thanon on Hringpyt:* 'Then to Ring Pit.' Also in the Woolstone charter, B. 796, K. 1148. May possibly the chalk pit just W. of the By. about ½m. N. of the S.E. angle of Woolstone parish.

A. 5. *Of tham Pyte on Weardaes Beorh*: 'From the Pit to Weard's Barrow.' The *Beorh* of the Woolstone charter. Probably Idlebush Barrow.

A. 6. *Thonon on Thonae Smalan Cumb*: 'Then to the Narrow Combe.' This will be the combe which runs up from the springs of the S. Ock, S. of Woolstone vilage, into the downs. The head of it is close to the White Horse.

A. 7. *Andlang Cumbaes on Ocenne Wyllas*: 'Along the Combe to Ock Springs.' The source of the S. Ock, just S. of Woolstone village, and immediately beneath the Icknield Way. This survey shows clearly, what is made further evident by the Woolstone charter, that the original E. By. of Woolstone went along the upper S. Ock, and did not, as now, include the lands E. of the river.

A. 8. *Andlang streames on tha Mylne*: '*Along stream to* the Mill.' The Mill was very likely on the site of the present Woolstone Mill, just N. of the village.

A. 9. *Thonne waent hit thaer up on thone Aethenan Byrigels*: 'Then at that point it went up to the Heathen Burial-places.' Also in the Woolstone charter. The Burialplaces must have been on or near the Ock at a point about ¼m. W. of Uffington village, where the parish By. leaves the stream on its way N. It is so far impossible to say what the Saxons meant by 'Heathen Burialplaces,' as distinct from a *Beorh* or a *Hlaew*. It is possible that they were the graves of Saxons of pre-Christian times.

A. 10. *Thonon andlang thaes Grenan Weges on Stan Maere*: 'Then along the Green Way to Stone Balk.'

A. 11. *Thonon to tham Braembel Thylelan*: 'Then to the Bramble Thicket.'

A. 12. *Thanon on tha Maed Northe Weardae*: 'Then to the Mead northward.'

A. 13. *On thone Thorn*: 'To the Thorn-tree.'

A. 14. *Thonnae and lang Waeges on thonae Aellen Stub*: 'Then along the Way, to the Elder-tree Stump.'

A. 15. *Thonon utt on Baccan Mor*: 'Then out to Bacca's Marsh.'

A. 16. *Th' imbutae thonae Mor on Bulan Meadae northae wearde on tha Dic*: 'Then about the Marsh to Bula's Mead on its north side to the Dyke.'

The land marks come very thickly here; and they are of a nature which makes the determination of most of them difficult. The Green Way must have been somewhere along the N. part of the E. By. of Woolstone. It is possibly represented by the bit of occupation road on the E. side of the field to the N.E. of Oxleaze Farm.

The Stone Balk occurs also in the Woolstone charter; and the Bramble Thicket is represented by the Bramble Corner of the same charter. These two landmarks must have been on the N. part of the E. By. of Woolstone. Possibly the thicket was at the N.E. corner of the parish. Point A. 12 shows the By. to be passing on the N. side of the Mead, and that implies that the survey was now going along the N. By. of Woolstone

in a W.S.W. direction. The Thorn and the Elder-tree Stump were probably on the N. By. of Woolstone, on the N. Ock.

Bacca's Marsh was evidently the name of an extensive fen which stretched along the Ock from the N. of Woolstone down the stream. It appears in the Shellingford charter, B. 683, K. 357, on the S. By. of that parish. Just on the opposite side of the Ock from the point just mentioned it appears as a field-name Bagmore on the N.W. By. of Balking; and further still along the Balking By. we get the name Bagmore Brook. It occurs again in the field-names of Charney Bassett. So Bacca's or Bacga's Moor or Marsh extended in former days for a good many miles down the Ock. The part of the marsh referred to in the present charter must have been in the N. end of Woolstone or of Compton. The part of Bula's Mead mentioned in this charter must have been higher up the Ock. Bula's Mead must have stretched a considerable way along the river, along the N. By. of Compton and Woolstone and, if Bula's Dyke be significant, along the By. of Uffington also.

From this point the landmarks of this charter are comparatively few. The survey follows the same lines as the great Ashbury and Uffington charters already given, but has fewer landmarks. The *Dic* of A. 16 is no doubt the *North Lange Dic* of the Uffington charter, which seems to have cut across the N. end of Ashbury parish somewhere by Ruffinswick Farm.

A. 17. *Thonnae utt on thonae Maere*: 'Then out on the Balk.' This is probably the Broad Balk of the Ashbury charter, which seems to have run along a line through the N.W. part of Ashbury parish, passing to a point between the villages of Ashbury and Idstone.

A. 18. *Thonon upp on tha And Heafda on thonae Thorn*: 'Then up to the Corner Headland to the Thorn-tree.' This is doubtless the *Andheafod* of the previous Ashbury survey. It was probably on the N. slope of the downs between Ashbury and Idstone villages.

A. 19. *Of thaem Thornae thonnae on thonae Pyt*: 'From the Thorn then to the Pit.' This is probably a chalkpit up on the down.

A. 20. *Thonon on Aeceles Beorh ufae weardnae*: 'Then to

Ecel's Barrow, approaching it from the upper side.'[25] For *Eceles Beorh* see notes on A. 3 and U. 28.

A. 21. *Of Aeceles Beorgae a bae ecge on thonnae Beorg*: 'From Ecel's Barrow always by the (?) edge to the Barrow. What *ecge* really means here I cannot say. For the *Beorh* see notes on A.2, U. 27, p. .

A. 22. *Of tham Beorgae in on th' North Geatt*: 'From the Barrow to the North Gate.' See notes on A.1, U. 26, p. 154.

The remaining points of this charter have already been given and discussed. A very noteworthy feature of the survey of this charter is that the points are taken against, not with, the clock. The almost invariable practice of the AS. surveyors was to take landmarks with the clock.

Local Names in Ashbury Parish.

I have been unable to find the Tithe Awards of Ashbury and some of the neighbouring parishes. They are not in the Oxford Diocesan Registry, nor in that of Salisbury, to which diocese they formerly belonged.

ASTON UPTHORPE, about 4 m. S.W. of Wallingford.

In the one genuine charter of Aston, B. 1143, K. 1252, a charter which Birch attributes mistakenly to Aston Tirrold, the name of the place appears as *Estun* and *Eastun,* i.e. *East Tun*, 'East Farm or Village.' Birch also ascribes B. 1144 to Aston Tirrold. It is, as a fact, a charter of Crux Easton, near Burghclere, Hants. The charter B. 1143, K. 1252 records the grant by King Edgar of 10 hides at Eastun to his queen Aelfthryth. The reputed date is A.D. 964; but Earle, in his edition of the charters, says that the extant copy is of the twelfth or thirteenth century.[26] The grant is confined to the present limits of the parish of Aston Upthorpe.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Hacce Broce on Rugan Dic*: 'First from Hacca's Brook to Rough Dyke.' *Hacce Broc* is the Hag-

[25] I am not by any means sure of the meaning of AS. terms of orientation ending with *-ne*. But in the Wootton charter K. 1283 there is a point which describes the By. as approaching a certain Foxcombe '*Ufeweardne*,' where the By. is unquestionably approaching the combe from the top of it.

[26] I must say that if Earle is right, it is very surprising that the language of the survey adheres so closely to the original AS. form. At any rate, the survey is certainly a genuine copy of an AS. original.

bourne, or Hakka's Brook, of the modern map, which gives its name to the villages of East and West Hagbourne. In the Cholsey charter, B. 565, K. 1069, the village name appears as *Hacca Burna*. In the Blewbury charter, B. 801, K. 1151, the brook is called *Haccan Broc*; and this is probably the correct form of the AS. name. The By. begins at the N. end of the parish, and goes along the Hagbourne till that brook divides at the S.W. corner of the village of South Moreton. The By. then follows the S. branch of the stream, which is apparently the Rough Dyke of the charter.[27]

2. *Thonne andlang Weges on thone Fulan Forda*: 'Then along Track to the Miry Ford.' A lane now runs along the line of the *Weg*. It branches off from the Moreton-Aston Tirrold road just after it has crossed the Hagbourne. The Miry Ford was at the re-entering angle of the parish where this lane crosses what is now no more than a ditch.[28]

3. *Of than Fulan Ford on Eanulfing Thorn*: 'From the Miry Ford to the Thorn-tree of the Eanudfs.'[29] This tree was probably somewhere close to the site of the village.

4. *Of tham Thorne on thone Hwitan Holan Weg*: 'From the Thorn to the White Hollow Way.' This way is undoubtedly the chalky road which runs up the downs S. of Aston from the Wantage road.

5. *Of than Hwiton Hwege andlang Langan Dune*: 'From the White Way along Long Down.' *Lang Dun* is a name preserved in that of Langdon Hill on the E. By. of the parish about 1¼ m. S. of the Wantage road.

6. *Thaet est on thone Stanihtan Weg*: 'Then East (*sic*) to the Stony Way.' It is evident that *Est* is a copyist's error for *West*. The Stony Way is now represented by the footpath which comes down from the ridgeway and passes for about one-third of a mile along the S. part of the W. By.

7. *Of than Wege on thone Crundel*: 'From the Way to the Quarry (or Chalkpit).' The quarry or chalkpit is not marked on the map; but I have little doubt that an examination of the By. near Baldon Hill would discover it.

[27] There are other instances in the charters of the application of the term *Dic*, 'dyke,' to parts of streams which had had their channels straightened.

[28] The AS. *Ford* was applied to the passage of any stream, however small.

[29] The *-ing* termination implies a family name; so I translate it as if it was, what is very nearly is, a surname.

8. *Thonon on Geritha on Brochylle Slaed*: 'Then to the streamlet (?) to Brook Hill Slade.' The '*Gerith(a)*' was at the bottom of Baldon Hill about where the Wantage road runs. A reminiscence of *Brochylle Slaed* is found in the name, Slade's Piece, of a field adjoining that road on the N.

9. *Of than Slade on Hiccan Thorn*: 'From the Slade to Hicca's Thorn-tree.' The association of some personal name with a *Thorn* in the charters is very common. I suppose that the tree was a boundary mark of the land held by the person mentioned. This tree stood somewhere on the short stretch of the W. By. between the Wantage road and Blewburton Hill.

10. *Thonon ofer Bleo Byrig Dune on Haecceleas Dic*: 'Then over Blewbury Down to the Dyke of the Meadows with the Hatch-gate.' I suspect that the hatchgate was a floodgate in the dyke, which could be shut down so as to flood the meadows. There is, however, another possible translation of *Haecceleas*, which is perhaps more probable than that given, *viz.* 'not having a floodgate.' In that case, of course, the reference is to the dyke itself, probably in contrast to a neighbouring dyke which had one. This dyke runs still along the long straight piece of the N. part of the W. By. to Hacca's Brook. *Bleobyrig Dun* is the modern Blewburton Hill. *Bleo-Burh* refers to the 'camp' on the hill. It seems, judging from the numerous remains of coarse pottery to be found there to have been a place of permanent occupation. The AS. name, translated literally, means 'colour camp.' The reference may be to flowers, or, perhaps, to the colour of the soil.

Old Names in the TA.

Halcombe is the hollow just S. of the Icknield Way and W. of Baldon Hill.

Lowbury Hill, called in the TA. Loughborough Hill, is on the S. By. of the parish. Its name is derived from a small camp or earthwork which has been excavated within the last few years, and appears to date from late Romano-British times. The ancient name was obviously *Hlaew-Burh*, 'camp of the tumulus,' so called by reason of the *Hlaew*, or tumulus, which stands just outside the camp.

Proceedings of Societies

BERKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The South Eastern Branch, founded towards the close of last year, now numbers over eighty members. Three meetings have been held at Finchampstead Place by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Cope. On May 15th, Mr. Treacher, F.G.S., spoke on pre-historic Berkshire and illustrated his remarks by showing some palaeolithic flints found by him in the Thames Valley. It was a great disappointment to all that Mr. Shrubsole, F.G.S., who had promised to come, was unable to be present.

At the second meeting, on June 15th, the subject of Roman remains in Berkshire was chosen for consideration and briefly described by Mrs. Cope. Some very interesting Roman 'finds' from Wickham Bushes were shown by Mrs. Stapleton and also by Mr. Hewett from Long Wittenham.

The most interesting lecture was on July 15th, for the speaker was Arthur Smith-Woodward, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., LL.D., who, besides being Keeper of the Geological Department, British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, is President of the Linnean Society.

Dr. Smith-Woodward is well-known for his writings on the famous Piltdown skull named by him Eanthropus Dawsoni after the late Mr. Charles Dawson, F.G.S., who first called his attention in 1912 to the fossil. For his scientific contributions to biological research the French Academy of Science conferred on Dr. Smith-Woodward the Cuvier Gold Medal, he being one of the four Englishmen to whom this medal has ever been awarded, while from the Royal Society he has been similarly honoured by being the recipient of one of their medals.

In his lecture at Finchampstead he described his recent visit to the South of France to see the work carried out by the French Government amongst the caves in the Dordogne. The members were exceedingly lucky to hear an account of the prehistoric drawings of the Dordogne Caves, especially as this

was the first occasion Dr. Smith-Woodward had spoken in public on the subject. Under these circumstances, I think, we are quite justified in recording this important speech :

'The Dordogne plateau, consisting of horizontal layers of limestone of different degrees of hardness, had been intersected in all directions by rivers, which had cut into deep valleys, with steep walls. The harder layer of limestone being at the top and the softer layers below, the weathering of the cliffs at the side of the valley had led to the rock overhanging. There were thus miles of natural shelters, which would afford especially convenient places for the life of the people, who had not yet learnt to build their own habitations. In prehistoric times the Dordogne was therefore one of the most thickly populated parts of France—the veritable Paris of the time. The remains of the food and the stone implements of this large community thus formed great accumulations along the edge of the valleys in the whole district. In the oldest layers were found the remains of Neanderthal man, with his characteristic flint implements. In the upper layers, which were still thicker, occurred the remains of a higher type of man, who not only had more skill in the working of flints, but also used bone and even began to ornament his implements with conventional designs and sculptures, or drawings of animals and man. Nearly all the remains of habitation were found in the exposed shelters themselves, although several of these shelters were extended into the rock as caves. Man had left very few traces of the habitation of these more secluded spots. But when the caves were penetrated to a considerable distance from the entrance, evidence of mans' handiwork became again conspicuous. In the contracted passages and the narrow fissures of the caves, the walls and roof were often covered with sketches and drawings of the same nature as those found on the bones buried in the refuse heaps of the shelters. These drawings were made on the surface of the rock, just as it was found, without any smoothing or preparation. They were adapted in many cases to the shape of the surface, and were remarkable for the extreme firmness of the lines and the accuracy and beauty of the curves. Some of the drawings were mere outline scratches, made with pieces of flint, others were paintings in

red and brown, made by using different kinds of ochre; these paintings were also often outlined with black, the pigment being either oxide of manganese or carbon. The colour was mixed with grease, which was still sometimes so well preserved that when the wall was damp the moisture oozed to the surface round the picture, which was left dry. The actual hollow pieces of stone, used both for lamps and for palettes, had occasionally been found in the places where the paintings occurred. None of the pictures represented scenes, but each drawing was a separate effort. Most of them represented the animals of the chase. Among these the commonest was the bison, which was especially interesting, because it was more closely similar to the species now living in North America than to that surviving in Europe. Drawings of the reindeer were also very numerous. Other deer and the horse and the wild boar also occurred. The rhinoceros is more rarely seen, but the mammoth, the characteristic elephant of the time, was frequently drawn. Like the original sketch of the mammoth made on its own ivory, found in one of the shelters half a century ago, the sketches on the walls of the caves showed not only the characteristic shape of the head and tusks, but also the long hair with which the animal was known to have been clothed to adapt it to the climate under which it lived. A few drawings of the bear, wolf and lioness had also been recognised; in addition, there seemed to be occasional attempts to represent the human figure, but although both sculptures and outline drawings on stone and bone in the rock shelters were more or less successful representations of the human figure, the sketches of man in the caves themselves were very poor. Much interest had been aroused in recent years by certain marks both on the rocks and on pebbles, which might perhaps be symbols connected with the dawn of writing. Other marks on certain pictures suggested artists' signatures. The interpretation of these various markings however was still very uncertain, and it was difficult to be sure in some cases whether the marks were intentional or whether they were the mere fragments of pictures that had been for the most part destroyed.

'The fact that all the artistic work in the caves was more or less remote from the entrance and in parts which could not be the actual dwelling-places of man, suggested that these

early attempts at art might have had a mystic meaning. As most of the drawings represented animals of the chase, the suggestion had been made that they were connected with a primitive kind of magic. Primeval man might have thought that by making representations of the animals he sought for food he would have greater success in their capture.

'At the present time the study both of the caves and the rock shelters in the Dordogne was in active progress. The Ministry of Fine Arts in Paris had appointed an eminent student of pre-history, Monsieur Peyrony, to take charge of the work. He not only arranged for the guardianship of the caves already explored, which were freely accessible to anyone who wished to see them; he also took part in exploration himself, and took care that others who came to investigate were competent for the work and made proper use of the facilities afforded them.

'Monsieur Peyrony had arranged a small museum in the ruins of the old chateau, actually in a rock shelter at Les Eyzies itself, where a typical series of the bones of animals and the works of man found in the district were arranged. There was also a small museum in the shelter of Laugerie Haute. In addition M. Peyrony had prepared guide-books, which made it easy for the stranger to find all the points of interest and reach them within a short time. It ought also to be mentioned that there is a fine collection of the antiquities of the whole district in the Périgord Museum at Périgueux, under the direction of M. L. Didon. Here there is a skeleton of one of the men belonging to the race who made these drawings, which is almost identical with the skeleton of a modern Esquimeau. This specimen is interesting, because many years ago Professor Boyd Dawkins pointed out the resemblance between the Palæolithic drawings of the Dordogne and the sketches made by the modern Esquimaux. He suggested that the early artist might have been related to the Esquimaux, and that when the reindeer retreated northwards in later times, the man of that period accompanied him.'

Notes and Queries

THE CITY.

Last year you printed a Note from me under the above title. No replies seem to have been sent in, and I infer that the purpose of the Note has been misunderstood. I hope therefore I may repeat the request in a clear form. There are known to be a number of spots, hamlets or single houses, called by the above name. These probably have some bearing on the Roman occupation: to prove this it is essential to be able to identify accurately all such spots. It is therefore requested that readers will kindly send to the undersigned lists of these, as far as known, with position on the 1 in. or 6 in. ordnance map.

P. Williams.

West Woodhay, Newbury.

REPLY TO QUERY. VOL. XXVII, No. 1.

Re old armorial glass windows.

In the Board Room at Paddington Station is a screen containing the ancient leaded glass from a two-light window at Foxhall Farm, Didcot, which was demolished in 1884 when the Railway Company constructed the western curve there. The arms in stained glass on each small diamond-shaped pane are the Rose of England and the Thistle of Scotland, and said to be of the period of James II.

Foxhall is traditionally said to have been a royal hunting box of that monarch. Seventy years ago the house is described as the principal residence in the village, but was then known as Vauxhall.

W. H. Hallam.

Vol. 27, No. 3.] [AUTUMN, 1923.

THE

Berks, Bucks & Oxon Archæological Journal

Published in connection with the following Societies:

The Berkshire Archæological Society
The Newbury District Field Club
The Oxford Ladies' Archæological and Brass-rubbing Society
The Windsor and Eton Scientific and Archæological Society

The Journal is Published Half-Yearly

EDITED BY

REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.
Rector of Barkham; Fellow of R. Hist. Soc.; Hon. Sec. of the Berks Archæological Society

AND

JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE

PUBLISHED FOR THE BERKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
BY BASIL BLACKWELL, BROAD STREET, OXFORD

Price Three Shillings net

Feb. 15. 1924

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

All Subscriptions to the Society are due on Jan. 1st in each year, and it will save a good deal of correspondence if they are sent punctually to the Treasurer (Mr. H. T. Morley, Leicester House, King's Road, Reading). Notices of meetings will not be sent to members whose subscriptions are in arrear.

All Communications about the *Journal* should be forwarded to the Publisher. Members of the Berks Archæological Society receive the *Journal* without payment. The Annual Subscription is 6*s*. (post free). Single Copies, 3*s*. each, may be obtained from the following Booksellers:—

READING.....Messrs. W. Smith & Son, London Street.
Mr. T. Hunt, Market Place; and at
Wellington College, Berks.

OXFORD .....Basil Blackwell, Broad Street.

WOKINGHAM. Mr. W. T. Gotelee, Market Place.

WANTAGE ....Mr. H. N. Nichols, Market Place.

AYLESBURY ..Mr. Lewis Poulton.

BANBURY ....Mr. E. A. Walford.

The *Journal* will be published half-yearly. All contributions must reach the Editor by September 30th for the Spring, and March 31st for the Autumn issue.

Contributions relating to the history and antiquities of the three Counties are invited, and the Editors will welcome any Notes, Queries or Replies, and any Photographs and Sketches relating to the district.

Contributors are requested to send in their papers ready for press, so that verbal corrections only may be made in the proofs.

All MSS., if possible, should be typewritten.

REVIEWS.—Books, Pamphlets, &c., sent for review, will receive attention, and be duly noticed.

Bound Volumes of the Journal may be obtained from the Publisher at 9s. each; Cases for the annual volumes at 2s. each.

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Vol. 27, No. 3. AUTUMN, 1923.

The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal

Berkshire Archæological Society

ANNUAL MEETING, 1923.

The Annual Meeting was held on April 14th, 1923, at University College, Reading, the President, Mr. C. E. Keyser, in the Chair. Great regret was expressed at the absence of the Honorary Secretary (the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A.) through an accident; an unanimous vote of condolence with him was passed, and the hope of a speedy recovery was expressed.

The officials were re-appointed, with the addition of Sir Aubrey Strahan, F.R.S., F.G.S., as a Vice-President, and Mr. H. L. Humphries as a member of the Council.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet were adopted and passed.

REPORT, 1922 & 1923.

The Secretary has pleasure in presenting the following report:—

The work of the Society has been progressing very satisfactorily during the past year, with of outstanding importance.

Owing to the exertions of the Abingdon Branch, the excavation of the ancient Abbey has proceeded, with results which have not yet been fully recorded, but many interesting points have been revealed.

The membership of the Society has steadily increased, and now numbers over 400, and the interest which the members take in the work of the Society is evinced by the large numbers attending the lectures and excursions.

University College.

By the continued kindness of the Principal and Council of University College, the Society is still allowed to make it their

Headquarters, and we are grateful to the authorities for their hospitality and consideration of our requirements.

WORK DURING THE YEAR.

The Council is able to report that the usual number of lectures has been delivered and three excursions arranged.

At the close of the last Annual Meeting the lecture was given by Mr. H. T. Morley, A.S.P. upon *Book Plates during Four Centuries,* and a large number of slides were exhibited on the screen and about 500 examples in the Hall selected from the lecturer's large collection.

On October 21st the President delivered a lecture on *The Architectural Notes on the Churches of Enborne, Hampstead Marshall, Kintbury, Inkpen and Shalbourne,* which was illustrated by a large and valuable series of lantern illustrations, and at the same time Mr. Preston, F.S.A., gave an account of the progress of the excavations of Abingdon Abbey.

On November 25th, Mr. Harold Peake, F.S.A., gave a very interesting lecture on *Some Archæological Problems of South Berks,* which was followed by a discussion, instituted by Prof. Hawkins, upon the Monoglacial and Polyglacial periods.

On January 27th, 1923, the Rev. Dr. James, F.S.A., delivered an important lecture on *The Cult of the Dead in Prehistoric Times,* illustrated by lantern slides.

On February 17th, the Rev. Fothergill Robinson, F.S.A., had promised to give a lecture on *The History of Four Hundred Years of English Song,* but was prevented by a severe illness; but with his usual kindness, the President consented to take his place, and gave an interesting lecture on *Oxford Cathedral,* illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides.

On March 10th, in conjunction with the Reading Society of Architects, our Society was honoured by the visit of Mr. A. R. Powys, A.R.I.B.A., Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, who gave a lecture on *Ancient Buildings, their Value and Treatment,* and we had the pleasure of welcoming many members of the Architects Society. It is hoped that similar combined meetings may be arranged in the future.

EXCURSIONS.

During the summer months three excursions were arranged. On July 27th and 28th the Society visited Abingdon, travelling from Reading by motor coaches. The members were very hos-

pitably received by the local Branch. The Mayor invited the Society to a reception in the Guildhall, where the splendid selection of Municipal Plate was exhibited. The cordial thanks of the members were expressed to the Mayor and Local Committee, and especially to Mr. d'Almaine, F.S.A., who made such excellent arrangements for our reception. Mr. Preston admirably described the excavations which were in process on the site of the Abbey, and places of interest were visited on the journey to and from Abingdon, including Radley College, where the Headmaster entertained the members to tea.

On August 24th the members visited Burghfield, Sulhampstead Abbots, Silchester, Basingstoke, Sherborne, Pamber and Aldermaston. The President and Mrs. Keyser kindly invited the members to tea at Aldermaston Court, and their hospitality was much appreciated.

On September 18th a visit was made to Farnham and its neighbourhood, and in the absence of the Hon. Secretary, the arrangements were carried out by Mr. Cope and Mr. Morley. Waverly Abbey was visited and described by Mr. Eggar, President of the Farnham District Field Club. Farnham Castle (by the kind permission of the Bishop of Winchester) and the Church were visited. On the return journey the members passed through Odiham and saw the Church and Priory.

The thanks of the Society are due to the following ladies and gentlemen who kindly entertained the members to tea on the occasion of the lectures:—Miss Bailey, the President and Mrs. Keyser, Miss Lawes, Mrs. Holden and Miss Walter, Miss Tatham and Miss Burnaby-Dyott.

Local History Records Scheme.

Mr. C. B. Willcocks, F.R.I.B.A., has inaugurated a scheme for recording local matters of archæological and historical interest. The scheme has been adopted by our Society, in conjunction with the Reading and District Branch of the Historical Association, the Reading Literary and Scientific Society. and the Reading Society of Architects. The final detils are now being settled by a committee composed of representatives of these Societies, with the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield as Chairman, Miss F. Maslem as Hon. Secretary, and Mr. H. T. Morley as Hon. Treasurer. Full particulars will be issued later to our members, whom we are confident will give the scheme every support.

INVENTORY OF CHURCH PLATE.

Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., is making good progress in compiling this valuable inventory, and the Society is grateful to him for undertaking this important work.

INDEX OF THE JOURNAL.

The index of the papers, &c., recorded in the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal* has been compiled, and it is proposed to publish it. The estimated cost is about £20, and the Council rely upon each member taking a copy at approximately 2/6 each.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Heelas, who was an old an valued member, and took a keen interest in the lectures, &c.; she will be much missed. Also the Rev. A. W. Halpin and Mr. T. Hunt, and one of our oldest members, Mr. H. W. Taunt, of Oxford.

Although we have contributed substantial sums to various objects, the financial condition of the Society is in a very satisfactory state, and our thanks are due to Mr. Morley, our Treasurer.

The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal* continued to be published, and is presented to all subscribers of 10/- per annum. Great thanks are due to the President for his gift of the magnificent series of illustrations, which form such a splendid feature of the publication. Important papers are being contributed by Dr. Grundy, of Oxford. Contributions of papers, notes and queries are cordially invited.

In conclusion, the Council is of opinion that the Society is in a satisfactory condition, and would encourage any works of excavation or exploration which any member may be able to undertake.

The prosperity and usefulness of the Society is to be estimated not only by large attendances at the meetings and excursions, but by the actual work of promoting archæological knowledge and research.

There is an increasing interest in historical and antiquarian investigation in the towns and villages, and the Society will always be willing to assist in this direction by providing lectures, &c., to promote the study of antiquities throughout the county.

BERKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts, 1922.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from 1921		56 9 11
Subscriptions		116 10 6
By payments for :		
Abingdon Excursion	35 12 6	
Basingstoke Excursion	36 5 0	
Farnham Excursion	34 1 0	
		105 18 6
Received for Teas :		
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hautenville Cope	1 17 6	
Miss Cornish and Mrs. Fullbrook Leggett	1 10 0	
Mr. and Mrs. W. Carleton Williams	1 10 0	
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cook	1 19 9	
Miss Baily	2 2 9	
Mr. and Mrs. Keyser	1 16 9	
Miss Lawes	1 3 3	
		12 0 0
Affiliation Fees :		
Reading Society of Architects ...	3 3 0	
Windsor and Eton Literary Society	10 0	
Wallingford Literary Society	10 0	
		4 3 0
Balance from Testimonial Fund ...		3 1 9
		£298 3 8

H. T. MORLEY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

March 28th, 1923.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jubilee Tea, Messrs. Phillips & Sons		7 10 0
Printing, &c., General	21 9 9	
,, ,, Journal	32 9 4	
		53 19 1
Hire of Lantern		6 5 0
Subscriptions :		
University College	3 3 0	
Caretaker	10 6	
Congress Archæological Societies, two years	2 15 0	
Society Protection Ancient Buildings	1 1 0	
Official Year Book of Scientific and Learned Societies	12 6	
S.E. Union Scientific Societies ...	15 0	
		8 17 0
Buttery, University College for Teas		12 0 0
Abingdon Branch		13 11 2
Abingdon Abbey Excavation Fund ...		10 0 0
Mr. Barnard's Lecture		2 4 0
Preparation of Index		9 0 0
Expenses of Excursion :		
To Abingdon, &c.	29 15 11	
To Basingstoke, &c.	28 4 6	
To Farnham, &c.	29 10 8	
		87 11 1
Refund to S.E. Branch		15 0
Cheque Book		10 0
Postages, Stationery, &c.		3 8 0
Balance in hand		82 13 4
		£298 3 8

Audited and found correct,

T. ROWLAND KENT, *Hon. Auditor*,

4 CROSS STREET, READING.

Oxford Ladies' Archæological and Brass-Rubbing Society

YEARS 1922—1923.

President:
Miss SWANN, Walton Manor.

Committee:

President	Miss SWANN.
Hon. Treasurer	Miss LUCY SWANN.
Hon. Librarian	Mrs. WHITMARSH.
Hon. Secretaries	Miss STONE.
	Miss POYNTER.
Members of Committee	Miss WARD.
	Mrs. MACINTOSH.
	Miss HULBERT.
	Miss SPENCER THOMSON.
	Miss HURST.

THE Society this year completes its 28th year. There has been no diminution in the number of members, but we regret to say that Mrs. Odgers and Mrs. Musgrave have felt obliged, through illness, to resign their places on the Committee. Miss Hulbert and Miss Fanny Ward, who have both done much kind work for the Society, have been elected to succeed them.

There have been five meetings during the year; all have been very fully attended and the Lectures given have been very full of interest.

On November 9th, Sir Ambrose Poynter (whose death so soon afterwards the Society most sincerely deplores) gave a very original and well-illustrated Paper on 'London Houses.' Miss Poynter kindly received all present at tea afterwards. The meeting was held in Hannington Hall.

On Tuesday, November 21st, the Rev. Canon Moore gave a lecture, in Hannington Hall, on 'Monastic Life in Mediaeval England.' It was illustrated by many beautiful photographic slides of old monastic buildings, and the lecturer gave much useful and interesting account of the daily life and good works of the early monastic orders.

On February 27th, Miss Fanny Ward gave a graphic account of a recent visit she had paid to Rome and other noted

Italian cities. She spoke of the discoveries made in them owing to recent excavations, and showed many beautiful sketches she had taken, photographs and paintings.

On March 6th, a meeting took place in Hannington Hall, when Miss Martin gave another of her most interesting lectures. She spoke of 'The Egypt of Moses and Joseph,' and showed some strikingly beautiful slides of the persons and places of which she spoke. Mrs. Macintosh most kindly received the large party of members and friends at tea afterwards.

On May 12th, the Rev. Prof. Sayce gave another of his fascinating lectures. On this occasion he spoke of recent excavations in Rome and Pompeii. This was specially interesting after Miss Ward's paper on her visits to Rome and other Italian cities and her account of the recent discoveries made in them.

The Benedictine Priory of Broomhall, Berks.

By Frederic Turner.

(*Continued from Vol. 27, No. I, p. 95.*)

MORE than forty years after the suppression the College suffered from a similar act of folly on the part of the nuns. Land in Egham had been granted for a long term at inadequate rents, and when in 1568 the College granted a new lease, the tenants, who were descendants of the original lessees, claimed the freehold, and apparently with success, for the College does not appear as owner afterwards. A lease dated 1511 was apparently never executed, or if so the seal has been cut away; in any case the land it purports to let was lost to the College. The rental set out in the Terrier of 1489 was 21/4d., and the land was to be leased for two hundred years at 22/-! No doubt the consideration which induced the nuns to grant these absurd leases was a sum of money paid down wherewith to tide over the wants and necessities of the moment.

The writer in the 'Victoria County History, Berks,' remarks that 'It seems impossible to ascertain the exact facts that led to the suppression of this small nunnery,' but the muniments

of St. John's make the course of events very clear. The story is one of special interest and importance, throwing as it does, much light on the methods pursued by the king and his advisers in paving the way for the wholesale confiscations of some fifteen years later.

The suppression or transfer took place in 1521, and at that time the king and Wolsey were anxious to get some mild and inoffensive precedents wherewith to justify bolder action. Only two years before, Fox, Bishop of Winchester, was seeking with difficulty for landed estate wherewith to endow his college of Corpus Christi, Oxon. By some chance he came across the manor of Milton, in Egham, belonging to Chertsey Abbey. The holders, the Middletons, had been in possession from the thirteenth century at least; but the Middleton of the sixteenth century was a broken, needy man, hiding from his creditors in London. To eject him was a long and tedious process which apparently the monastery did not care to undertake, and even if successful they would only gain a dilapidated house and an impoverished estate. Henry VIII lent a ready ear to Fox's proposition that he should be allowed to acquire the manor, and the monastery seems to have raised no objection. After a series of Chancery suits the bishop obtained possession, and all the consideration the monks received was a promise of a payment of 50/- or £3 on the appointment of every new head to the college. The event passed unnoticed, and a valuable precedent was created.

About the same time Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, found himself in much the same position as Fox. He experienced great difficulty in carrying out the will of the Duchess of Richmond, foundress of St. John's. Now there was in his own diocese a decayed nunnery at Higham in Kent. It bore an indifferent character, and was almost deserted. How his attention was called to Broomhall is not known. Here again was a house in an advanced stage of decay and poverty, although of good character. Even to a man of Fisher's tender conscience there seemed no wrong in transferring the few inmates of almost defunct houses to other establishments and applying the revenues to educational purposes. There is little doubt that the king as warmly welcomed Fisher's project as he had that of Fox. Fisher's saintly character and his laudable purpose

made him a useful tool in the hands of the wily king. The ease with which the transfer of Milton had been effected made both king and minister confident that there would be no cavil or outcry.

In the case of Higham all went smoothly, but at Broomhall the unexpected happened. Wolsey, writing from Calais, Oct. 20, 1520, directed the Bishop of Salisbury to remove the nuns from Broomhall. This flatly contradicts the official story, usually accepted, that the house became escheat to the king by voidance; which is about as near truth as it would be to say that a man had parted with his watch after a footpad had knocked him down and taken it. The bishop appears to have handed the task over to a certain Richard Archprieste, notary public, who seems to have been a worthy forerunner of the Leyton and London of Cromwell's day. Metcalfe, the first Master of the college, seems to have been in correspondence with him throughout, and to have been extremely anxious to get possession. Much to their surprise, the poor ladies of Broomhall clung to their poverty-stricken home with great tenacity, as the following letters from Archpriest to Melcalfe show :—

'Right worshipful, in most hearty wise I recommend me unto you. Signifying that not moche business now ye nones of Broomhall be removed. As touching their resignations to be made I advise you, I shall so devise other by what means or elles by dimission and incorporation in ye other places that they never come more to the house of Broomhall. And will take that ways which I think most sure for your purpose. praying you insomuch I am required by your servant and also have received a bill from you to deliver 20 nobles to the late prioress of Broomhall that I may have deliverance of that acquittance I made to you in London in ye said prioresses name and ye bring or send it as soon as ye conveniently may unto Ramsburie.

'Over this my lord hath sent me that he will not deliver the evidences unto such time he may see for his discharge the king's grant made unto you for the said house. And as your servant can show you more at large we have had great business to have ye ratall of ye house together and put other things belonging to the same in surety albeit (thanked be god) now

and end is taken concerning all things as Jesu knoweth, wherewith increase of honour preserve you in long health and continual prosperity, from Broomhall in all haste ye 4th day of November.'

It would seem that either Archprieste wrote the thing which was not, or the nuns managed to get back again, for exactly a month later he wrote, 'with great adoe the nuns are got from Broomhall,' and repeats the bishop's refusal to give up the deeds. The king was appealed to, and on December 13, 1520, he wrote the bishop, directing him to give up the deeds, and thanking him for removing the nuns, 'for such enormities as by them practised.' This phrase seems to be the origin of the parrot cry of 'slanderous living' which was used with such great effect later. Nowhere else do we find a single word against the nuns of Broomhall.

On January 9, 1521, Archprieste wrote to Metcalfe, 'My lord is contentyd ye come or send for the evidences of Broomhall at what tyme ye will.' There was, however, one document they sadly wanted, but could not get—the resignation of the prioress and nuns. The 20 nobles which Archprieste implied that he had given to the prioress had not effected the purpose, for on February 8 he wrote saying he had 'sent for the resignation of the ladies late of Broomhall.' What means the gentle Archprieste used to extort her submission we do not know; but no doubt Metcalfe refused to pay the pension of £5 a year promised her. The 20 nobles, if ever she had them, were fast melting away, and the unfortunate lady was faced with starvation. She managed to hold out until August. Her little household had dispersed, so their names do not appear on the dissolution deed, which bears the following endorsement:—

'Pontificate of Leo X, year 9, Aug. 8. Resignation of Johanna Rawlyns prioress of Broomhall, into the hands of the Bishop of Salisbury. In the presence of Richard Archprieste, notary public.'

Inquisitions had been held at Guildford, Windsor and Salisbury, earlier in the year, before juries who knew nothing of the facts beyond the story told them by the king's officers. We may be pretty sure that the prioress was not present nor represented. It was found that a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Margaret, was founded by the King's progenitors at Broomhall—that Joan Rawlyns, the prioress, resigned

in September (*sic*) 1921; that the two nuns who were there with the prioress left the priory as a profane place, and it was consequently dissolved—and that it held all its possessions of the king, to whom they reverted.[1] How far all this is a travesty of the actual facts the reader can judge. The formal transfer to the college took place in October, 1521, and with a view, no doubt, to making the whole business look strictly legal and in order, the formal approval of the Pope was obtained, after some delay in October, 1524. Fisher is said to have paid £300 for the 'mortmayning' of Higham and Broomhall, so the Crown was no loser by the transaction.

The following receipt is undated, but if, as it well may be, the first, it shows that poor Joan never got her first half year's pension in full:—

'Mdm. I Johanne Rawlyngs late prioress of Broomhall in the county of Berkshire have received of Nicholas Metcalfe master of the house or Colledge of Sent John Evangelist in the town of Cambridge and the scholars of the same the summe of fiftye shillings good and lawful money of England for the half years annuitie annual pension due to me the sd. Johanne Rawlyns at the feast of St. Michael tharkangell laste paste the date hereof and ten shillings of my said annual pension due at the feast of the Annunciation of oure Lady last paste and as yet unpayed. And of the whole sum of five pounds I the sd. Johanne do confess myself well and truly satisfied.'

Joan seems to have made up for this in the long run, for she was still drawing her pension in 1545.

Here, then, the story of Broomhall as a religious foundation ends; but there are several incidents which followed that are of interest, which I will notice as briefly as possible. Henry, not content with the £300 he got from Fisher, cast his eye upon Knowle Grove, close to 'le knolle' of the early charters, with a view of throwing it into Windsor Forest by which it was surrounded. A valuation was made, and its extent was found to be 44 acres and a rood. The timber worth £16 16*s.*, whilst the land was valued at £44 5*s.*, one pound an acre. The rental value at 44*s.* 3*d.* per year, or one shilling an acre. The king seems to have driven a close bargain, for he only paid

[1] L. & P. Hen. VIII.

for the whole, timber included, £44 12s.[2] Yet it is only fair to mention that probably the leaseholders under the old monastic lease may have received some compensation. No doubt the college had little option in the matter, and during the reign of Elizabeth or Mary, they made an attempt to get it back.

An undated petition from the college diplomatically ignores the fact that Henry VIII acquired it by purchase, saying 'the college had very leetle recompense,' and makes out that the grove was of no use for hunting purposes, and only worth a pound a year. The college had appointed Sir John Wolley, Elizabeth's Latin Secretary, as their Receiver for Broomhall, and in all probability the petition was made to him, that he might use his influence with his mistress. But as the sale was entered in the records we need not be surprised that the petition was not granted. Wolley seems to have had a great deal of trouble with the tenants, and there is a long letter wherein he throws the blame on his predecessor and declines to be responsible for his peculations.

In 1564 a lease of Broomhall had been given to Roger Ascham, Wolley's predecessor in the secretaryship, but he soon parted with it to Thomas Bennett, yeoman, of Hackfield, (*sic*) Hants, who in turn parted with it to Christopher Heneage and his wife Anne. The lease expired in 1613, and it looks as if another was granted for 21 years. In 1634 the college decided to annex the manor to the Mastership. No great gift at the time, but to-day the golfer has built his house (leasehold) on the sandy waste of the manor, and whilst the college itself has difficulty in making ends meet, the Master has a lordly income.

According to a Terrier of 1634, Broomhall Farm, which I believe occupies the site of the old conventual buildings, is said to be in Egham parish, but liable for all rates and taxes to Windlesham. This anomalous state of things, as might have been expected, led to a good deal of friction and ill-feeling between the two parishes, which came to a head in 1732, when the Egham vestry distrained for the rates and seized a cow. Both parishes seem to have been in a pugnacious mood, and both equally certain of the justice of their case. Litigation followed, and both sides borrowed the money for expenses. From the Egham churchwardens' books we get the following details:

[2] Particulars of Grants, Augmentations Office, No. 1105.

1753. Journey to Abington Assizes the expenses paid by Mr. Mackason and John Rolfe out of the £21 borrowed of Mr. Crockford.

July 4. Paid all ye bills at Abington which are now in John Rolfe's hands.

Spent at Henley going down to Abington	£1	10	6
At Abington for eating and drinking, five meals	2	5	1
Paid for ye horses at Abington, five horses	1	12	6
Paid at Henley coming back	1	5	0
Paid before we came to Henley for Turnpikes and spent		2	6
Spent at Benson		2	6
Paid Mr. Greenway for Council	5	5	0
Paid Stephen Perrin and Field	1	11	6
Paid R. Hart and Mr. West	1	11	6
Paid Turnpike			9
Paid for Wine		2	0
Paid four horses hire	1	10	0
For Mr. Rolfe and Mr. Mackason	2	0	0
Paid Will May		6	6
Paid William Chips		4	6
Spent and paid when we were at Broomhall, with Mr. Lyward and Samuel Very to view the bounds		5	0
Mr. Mackason spent at ye King's Head when Mr. Sawyer was there with ye Vestry		6	0
Mr. Mackason spent at ye hut when the witnesses went to view the bounds		3	0½
Rich. Rolfe spent at Broadways upon Mr. Sawyer		6	6
Paid Ed. Hart and Thomas Porter		9	0
	£20	19	4½
John Rolfe in Hand			7½
	£21	0	0

Egham lost the day, and we are not surprised to find that the rest of the story is not in their annals. For this we must turn to those of Windlesham, where it is recorded that the bells were rung, and the two parishioners who conducted the case received each £8 on account of expenses. The matter does not seem to have ended there, for in 1756 the bells were rung again, and a further sum of £20 paid out for the same purpose.

The Election of Thomas Clerke to be Mayor of Reading by the Abbot John Thorne I. A.D. 1460.

Dr. Hurry has generously presented to the Corporation a picture representing an important event in the history of the town of Reading, forming one of the series of historic paintings which adorn the walls of the Art Gallery. These form a valuable record of the chief annals of the town, and the donor deserves the grateful thanks of the people of Reading for his generous benefaction.

This picture, painted by Mr. Stephen Reid, and exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1922, represents the Abbot's appointment of the *Custos Gilde* or Mayor of Reading, from amongst three burgesses nominated by the Guild Merchant. The date is September 29, 1460, the feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

In the centre may be seen the Abbot of Reading, John Thorne I., wearing his ecclesiastical robes, before whom stand the three burgesses, Thomas Beke, Thomas Clerke and William Rede 'qui electi sunt in officium Majoris ville de Redyngia per omnes Burgenses,' *who have been selected by all the burgesses for the office of Mayor of the town of Reading,* and who await the appointment from amongst them of the actual Mayor. The Abbot's choice falls on Thomas Clerke, the central of the three figures.

Near by stands William Pernecote, the retiring Mayor, who is waiting to hang the chain of office round the neck of the incoming Mayor. In the back ground to the left of the picture is seen the cofferer or keeper of the town chest, Stephen Dunster, with the chest in his hands; near to him is the assistant cofferer, William Wilcokes. Behind the retiring Mayor are the two tipstaves. Amongst other burghers are the two constables, John Walker and Robert Stapper, together with some of the 'keepers' of the wards (Mynster ward, Castel ward, London ward, Hyghe ward, Newe ward and Olde ward.)

On the right of the picture is seen the prior with his hand on the charters; in front of him are the sub-prior and the steward. On the table may be seen the mace, three municipal

silver cups, one of them gilt, a purse, the common seal and various charters.

The scene of the picture is laid in the Abbot's manorial hall at the Inner Gateway of the Abbey which is happily still standing.

History of the Mayoralty of Reading.

Reading may be regarded as a typical example of a town that grew up around a powerful Abbey, to which it owed much of its prosperity and wealth. As the town grew in power there was naturally some antagonism between the rising borough and the authority of the Abbot. The same struggle took place at Canterbury and in many other cities. The Abbot regarded the townspeople as his children who often rebelled against his authority. Only after a long and bitter struggle lasting for two hundred and fifty years did the burgesses acquire their freedom and the privilege of self-government.

Three periods in the civic evolution of Reading may briefly be described :

I. Dependence on the Abbey.

When in 1121 King Henry I. founded the Abbey and annexed Reading to it, the burgh lost its favoured position as a 'villa regia' and was placed under the complete control of the monastery. For many a year the Abbot ruled as feudal lord. He owned the soil of Reading, its streams, its fisheries, its mills; he regulated both its industry and its trade. He appointed the Warden or *Custos* of the Guild Merchant (afterwards the Mayor) as well as its inferior officers. Every guildsman or gildanus paid him a yearly tax of 5d. known as *chepyngavell,* for the right of buying or selling in the borough while the admission of new gildani was subject to his veto. The borough motes or courts were administered by his bailiffs, any fines imposed for breaches of the law going to feed the monastic treasury. In brief, the authority of the Warden was nominal when compared with that of the Abbot, before whom alone might be borne the symbols of supremacy. The Warden was merely allowed to have two tipped staves which were carried before him on state occasions by the Abbot's bailiffs.

II. Partial Emancipation.

During the reign of King Henry III. a revolt broke out against the supremacy of the Abbey, and culminated in a

struggle for at least an instalment of that civic independence which other towns were enjoying. The Abbot, on the one part, relied on the various charters granted by King Henry I. and his successors as evidence of his prerogatives and jurisdiction. The burghers, on the other part, with self-conscious dignity, pleaded still more ancient privileges and rights of self-government, dating, they maintained, from the reign of Edward the Confessor and the days when Reading was a 'villa regia.'

By the year 1253 the dispute had grown so fierce that the burghers actually lay in wait day and night for the Abbot's bailiffs and assaulted them in the execution of their office.

Eventually peace was restored by the precept from King Henry III., which on the one hand upheld the supreme authority of the Abbot, while on the other it granted a Charter of Incorporation to the Guild Merchant, and conferred legal sanction for privileges which hitherto had been enjoyed on sufferance.

In the following year (1254) further wranglings arose, many points relating to the Guild Merchant and to the Abbot's cherished prerogatives being in dispute. As a result a 'final and endly concord' was drawn up, by which the burghers secured the right to own their common Guild Hall, to hold their market in its accustomed place, and to maintain their Guild Merchant as of old. In return for this amongst other concessions, the burgesses acknowledged the Abbot's right to select one of three gildani to be the *Custos Gilde* or Mayor, who should take an oath of fidelity to the burgesses as well as to the Abbot.

This Charter indicates a great advance in the prestige of the Guild. Henceforward the powers of the Mayor and Guild gradually increased, in spite of many rebuffs.

III. Complete Self-government.

Not however until the voice of the Abbot was silenced in death and until his Abbey was dissolved in 1539 was victory won. King Henry VIII.'s Charter of Incorporation, granted in 1542, conferred on the burgesses the right to elect 'one of the more discreet and capable burgesses to be Mayor of the Borough,' with full executive authority and jurisdiction. Thus the long-drawn struggle between the Abbey and the Guild Merchant ended in the triumph of the corporation.

Berkshire Charters

By G. B. Grundy, M.A., D.Litt.

Continued from p. 171, Vol. XXXII, No. ii.

Abbreviations.

AS., Anglo-Saxon; B. (with a number), number of charter in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*; K. (with a number), number of charter in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*; By., Boundary; TA., Tithe Award; p.n., personal name; Pl.N., Place Name; fur., furlong.

BALKING.

Balking is S.E. of Faringdon, and N. of Uffington. There is a charter relating to it (B. 873, B. 1165), but it does not give any boundaries. By it King Eadred grants to his thegn, Cuthred, five hides of land at *Bedelaking*, or *Bedalacing*. The reputed date is 948. In the Sparsholt charter (B. 1121, K. 1247) it is called *Bathalacing* and *Badalacing*. Prof. Skeat (Pl.N. Berks) explains the name as meaning 'belonging to the sons of Badalac.' I should not deny the possibility or even the probability of this derivation of the name. But at the same time I would point out that Lockinge Brook is called in the Milton charter (B. 935, K. 444) *Eald Lacing* and *Lacing*, where, though the first element, *Lac-*, is not determinable, the second, *-ing*, is undoubtedly that pre-Saxon *-inge*, termination which meant 'stream.' I am inclined to suspect that the termination of the name Balking had that meaning, and that the name was the name of the stream which flows through the village to the Ock.

For old AS. names on the By. of the parish see the charters of Ashbury and Shellingford.

Local and Field Names.

Bagmore: The land in the N.W. of the parish where the Ock and Bagmore Brook separate to join again lower down. It is the *Baccan Mor*, 'Bacca's Marsh,' of the charters. It was very extensive in former times, running for several miles down the course of the upper Ock.

Peaked Mead: A hay field with an acute angle.

Picked Mead: Another field; but, as a name, merely a variant of the last.

Fields to which the names 'picked' or 'peaked' are applied may be triangular, quadrangular, or polygonal. But an acute angle is an invariable feature of them. The prevailing rectangularity of the cultivated fields of ancient and mediaeval farming caused fields of other shapes to be exceptional, and hence they were called by names which implied some special peculiarity in their outline.

Little Moors: Great Moors: On the W. By. of the parish, opposite to Moor Mill. The names imply that the fields were of a fenny character.

Hadney Mead: S. of the S.E. corner of Rosey Copse. Probably *Haddan Ig*, 'Hadda's Island.'

Bulhard: Immed. S. of the last. 'Hard' has two meanings, either of which might apply in this case: (1) a hurdle, (2) a piece of firm ground in or near a marsh or fen; but the latter meaning seems to be confined to the extreme N. of England. But it is possible that this field-name and the one which follows, Brown Gill Piece, were introduced into the district by some northern farmer who settled there.

Brown Gill Piece: On the Ock, opposite to the point where the E. By. of Shellingford meets the river. 'Gill,' though essentially a northern word, refers almost certainly to the neighbouring stream.

The Strings: Name of two fields, one E. of the village and W. of Green Close Copse, and the other to the S. of the village. This name is not uncommon in Berks. It means 'The Ditches.'

Banny Hill: S.E. of the village.

The Laines: Field S.E. of Green Close Copse. 'Laines' means an open tract of arable land at the foot of downs.[1]

Upper Crook: Lower Crook: N.E. of Green Close Copse. Implies a field of irregular shape.

Wick Leaze: 'Wick' (AS. *Wic*) meant originally a farmstead where some operation connected with cattle, such as dairying, cheese-making, &c., was carried on. Hence 'Wicks'

[1] See the Dialect Dictionary, which does not, however, mention Berkshire as a country in which the term is used. It occurs also in Compton Beauchamp and Lockinge.

are always near the 'mead' or hay land of the village community, which means in most cases that they are near a stream.

Coldharbour: The name of a building about ¼ m. W. of Green Close Copse. The term is very common all over England. It does not imply, as is sometimes supposed, a ruined Roman building. It may possibly imply a ruined building of some kind; but it is on the whole more probable that it is most often used of a building in a bleak, exposed situation.

Ploughed Riddings: Just S. of the last. 'Riddings' means a piece of land which has been cleared of trees or brushwood.

Cat's Brain: This curious name occurs in Oxfordshire field-names, and once in Hampshire, in the old field-names of Micheldever. It is a dialectic term in the W. of England for a kind of rough clay mixed with stone.

BESSILSLEIGH.

The present name of the village of Bessilsleigh is derived, in so far as its first element is concerned, from that of a Norman family which held the manor. That the Saxon name of the village community was *Earmundes Leah* has been argued in relation to Appleton.[2]

The charter dealing with its lands, B. 1047, K. 1221, a document of the reputed date A.D. 959, is one by which King Eadgar confirms various privileges to Abingdon Abbey. Its text is fragmentary in the earlier part of it, but it mentions lands in *Gaeging* (Ginge), *Gosie* (Goosey), *Weorth* (Longworth), and *Earmundes Leah* as belonging to Abingdon. It also gives the boundaries of the lands in all these four places. The *Earmundes Leah* lands are of five hides.

Survey.

Mete de Ermundes Leia: 'Boundary of Earmund's Lea.'

1. *Aerest of Sandforda on tha Fulen Lace andlang thaes Gemaerhagan ut to than Coten*: 'First from Sand Ford to the Foul Stream along the Hedge (or Game Enclosure) out to the Cottages.' Sandford survives in Dry Sandford just out-

[2] See notes on Appleton in previous volume.

side the S.E. corner of the parish, and the boundary seems to begin at the point where the Bessilsleigh By. turns W. from Sandford Brook, near Cothill. The Foul Brook is the small brook which enters Sandford Brook on this point. The *Gemaer Haga*[3] was probably on the site of Upwood Park. A memory of the *Coten* survives in the name Cothill, but the cottages lay probably some way west of the modern village.

2. *Thonan andlang Gemaeres on Heasel Dic*: 'Then along the Balk to Hazel Dyke.' The *Gemaere* must have been a balk which bounded some of the Common Fields of the community; and Hazel Dyke must have been somewhere near Bessilsleigh Manor House.

3. *Andlang Straete ut on Styrian Pol*: 'Along the Street (Made Road) to (Sturgeon?) Pool.' It looks as if some point or points of the survey had dropped out of the extant MS. at this place. At any rate the survey arrives next at the *Straet*, which is almost certainly the Appleton-Cumnor Road.[4] It is probable that the By. met it just N. of Appleton village, and that the fields called Sission's Close and Hengrove Field, to the W. of Appleton Brook, were in *Earmundesleah* lands at the time of the charter. *Styrian Pol*, the *Stirigan Pol* of the Eaton charter,[5] was probably a pond near the road about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Appleton village.

4. *Andlang thaere Dic east to Wasan*: 'Along the Dyke east to the Ouse.' *Wasa* is Appleton Brook, called Osse

[3] I have translated *haga* 'hedge' or 'game enclosure.' As the specific meaning of this word is not given in the dictionaries, and as it will recur in subsequent Berkshire charters, it will be well to explain once and for all its full meaning. There are two words in Saxon, both of which are common in the charters, and both of which are translated 'hedge' in the dictionaries—*haga* and *hege*. It is probable that neither of them means a live hedge; but that both imply an artificial fence; in fact, 'fence' would be a better generic translation of them. A *hege* was often composed of mere wattle hurdles such as were put up round the ploughlands while the crops were still on them, and taken away when the crops were reaped, so that the cattle might pasture on the stubble. Where a *hege* was not removable, *e.g.* in the case of crofts near houses, it was no doubt a more substantial structure, but still a fence rather than a hedge, for live hedges seem to have been introduced in later times. A *haga* was a more formidable type of fence, constructed with a view to preventing wild animals, or swine pastured in the woods, from passing over it. I think there can be little doubt that it came to be applied to the actual areas which it enclosed; and so there has been added the alternative interpretation 'game enclosure.' But it is probable that it was used most frequently to stop the depredations of the swine. In the charters the term occurs in wooded regions, not in open country.

[4] See notes on the Appleton charter in this Journal, Autumn, 1922, p. 148.

[5] See notes on Appleton.

Ditch in the Tithe Award. This is that river name which appears as Ouse on the modern map, an interesting survival, as it shows that that name was not confined to streams of the size of rivers.[6] Unless the *east* of this land-mark is a mis-writing for *west*, the landmark shows clearly that the Bessilsleigh lands at the time of the charter did extend W. of Appleton Brook. The Dyke here mentioned is evidently the 'Dyke that runs to Wasa' of the Appleton charter. Its course must have been along the straight line of hedge which runs from the road to the brook along the S.W. By. of Lower England's Copse.

5. *Thonon on Hrocan Leage northewearde*: 'Then to the north side of Rook Lea.' This name survives in that of Rockley Heath and Rockley Copse in the N.E. part of the parish. The lea extended evidently to the extreme N. point of the parish; and the actual landmark indicated is the northernmost point on Appleton Brook which the parish By. reaches.

6. *Andlang Dic on ufewearde Haeg Dune*: 'Along the Dyke ascending[7] Hedge Down.' The Dyke mentioned ran east from the brook for about 100 yds.[8] *Haeg Dun* was undoubtedly the ground between the upper part of Appleton Brook and the Oxford-Wantage road.

7. *Th' up on Snoddes Hylle ufe wearde*: 'Then to Snod's Hill from its upper side.' This brings the survey down S. along the E. By. of the parish to what is now Rockley Heath. Snod's Hill must have been the slope to the N. of the hamlet

[6] This name *Wasa*, which occurs in this, in the Appleton, and also in the Buckland charter, has been thought to be identical with the Isis; and that supposed fact has been used in support of the theory that Isis is really the name of the upper Thames. Of course, the topography of these charters was not known to those who used this argument; and the identification of *Wasa* with the Thames (Isis) was a pure guess. The upper Thames is mentioned in quite a number of Oxfordshire and Berkshire charters, but always by the name *Tamese* or some slight variant of it. As a fact, the name Isis is known to be an antiquarian invention arrived at by a sort of simultaneous equation: Tamisis equals Thames: Tam equals Thame: therefore Isis equals that part of the Thames above the point where the Thame joins the main stream. It is curious that such a pure invention should have taken so firm a root in modern geography.

[7] I have somewhat guessed at the translation of *ufeweard* in this unusual position before the noun. Did it in this passage come after the noun, it would mean that the boundary approached the down from the upper side. That is impossible here, as the boundary is at this point running up from a stream.

[8] The boundary is at this point, and from this point onwards, somewhat complicated. But all its twists and turns are indicated in the Saxon survey, and may be followed on the parish By. shown in the 1 in. map.

of Bessilsleigh. The By. does approach it downhill, *i.e.* from its upper side.

8. *To than Haran Stane*: 'To the Hoar Stone.' This is almost certainly part of the last landmark. The stone must have been at Rockley Heath, at the re-entering angle of the parish By. ¼ m. due N. of Bessilsleigh hamlet.[9]

9. *Thonon to the Ealdan Wulfhagan*: 'Then to the Old Wolf Hedge (or Enclosure).' This must have been on the site of Rockley Copse, the wood just N. of Bessilsleigh hamlet.

10. *Thonne andlang Slaedes*: 'Then along the Hollow.' This is the hollow S. and S.E. of Rockley Copse.

11. *Thaet to Laeces Forda*: 'Then to Leech Ford.' This name survives in that of Lashford Lane, the Bessilsleigh-Abingdon road. Also Lashford Bottom is a field-name in Wootton parish just S.E. of where this road crosses Sandford Brook. The Ford must have been at this crossing.

12. *Thonne andlang Lucringes eft on Sandford*: 'Then along Lucringe once more to Sandford.' Lucringe is evidently the old name of Sandford Brook. It is one of those pre-Saxon stream names of the same type as the old names of Wantage, Lockinge, and Ginge brooks, *Wanetynge, Lacynge,* and *Gaeinge*. Other names of the same type occur in the Hampshire charters. For Sandford, see 1.

Some Field Names.

Ploughed Mill Ham: In the angle between the Bessilsleigh Common Road and Appleton Brook. AS. *Hamm,* 'enclosure.'

Cow Bridge: Now New Copse on the W. By. of the parish.

Winterleaze: In the present park, N.E. of Bessilsleigh Manor House.

Able Grove: Immed. S. of the last, in the park. 'Able' means 'rich' in certain dialects.

Wry Close: Next E. to Winterleaze.

Hell Wood: Now Bessilsleigh Common. A common corrupted name for an L-shaped wood.

[9] I was at the time I published, in a former number of this Journal, the notes on the Eaton (Appleton) charter B. 1222, inclined to identify the *Har Stan* mentioned in that charter with this one. But I have abandoned that view.

Lady Grove: A field on the parish By. ¼ m. due S. of the rectory.

Rowleigh Farm: Just S. of the last. AS. *Ruh Leah,* 'Rough Lea.'

String Lane: At extreme S. end of the parish, by Cothill. Means Ditch Lane.

BLEWBURY.

Blewbury is on the Portway, 5 m. S.W. of Wallingford.

The name occurs twice in AS. documents. In B. 1143, K. 1252 there is reference to *Bleobyrig Dun,* a hill on the E. By. of the parish, about 1 m. E. of the village. In B. 801, K. 1151, a charter referring to its land, it is called *Bleobirg* in the title, and *Bleobury* in the body of the document. The survey is entitled *Mete de Bloburig;* but the opening words of the survey are *'This sindon the land gemaero to Bleobyrig.'*

It is probable that *Bleoburh* is the AS. form of the name. It is also probable that it was named from a camp which formerly stood on the hill mentioned above. The enceinte of the camp has vanished; but the ploughed land on the top of the hill is strewn with sherds of coarse pottery, showing that it was at one time an inhabited site. *Bleo* means 'hue,' 'colour'; and connected with it is a Saxon verb meaning 'to bloom.' It may be suspected that the reference was to the presence of flowers on the hill.[10]

Charter.

B. 801, K. 1151. King Eadmund grants to Aelfric, Bishop of Ramsbury, 100 hides at Blewbury. The reputed date is A.D. 944. The hidage is very large. It is true that the survey shows that not merely the present parish of Blewbury, but also Aston Tirrold, Aston Upthorpe, and North and South Moreton were included in the grant. But, taking the average acreage to the hide in the Vale of White Horse, even this area would not amount to more than 50 or 60 hides; and so it is probable that some other survey or surveys were originally attached to the grant.

[10] I shall only refer to the origins of names in cases in which I see reason to differ from the view given in Skeat's Pl. N. of Berkshire.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on eastewardum*[11] *tham lande aet Amman Welle*: 'First having to the east the ploughland at Amma's Spring.' This spring is also mentioned in the survey of Cholsey. It is now called Amwell. It is a spring which rises in great volume ¼ m. E. of Lollingdon Farm in Cholsey parish (OM1). The last landmark in the survey shows that it begins on the present E. By. of Aston Tirrold just S. of the roadway from Aston to Lollingdon Farm.

2. *Thaet swa suth on gerihte on Waeter Slaedes Dic*: 'Then south in a straight line to the Dyke of the Water Slade.'

3. *Thaet andlang Dic oth thone suth ende on thone thaet Riht Land Gemaere*: 'Then along the Dyke as far as its south end to the Straight Balk of the Ploughland.'[12]

4. *Thaet up to tham Miclan Beorge beneothan Hrameslea*: 'Then up to the Great Barrow beneath Raven's Lea.'

5. *Thaet of tham Beorge up andlang Stanweges to tham langan Cyrstel Maele aet Hafuc Thorne*: 'Then from the Barrow up along the Stone Way to the tall Cross at Hawk Thorn.'

6. *Thonne of*, etc., *to than langan Thorne aet Ichenilde Wege*: 'Then from the Hawk Thorn to the tall Thorntree at Icknield Way.'[13]

This charter is just as remarkable for the multiplicity, as the neighbouring Cholsey charter is for the paucity, of its landmarks. The Icknield Way is of course the Portway to Wantage.

The Water Slade of 2 got its name from the great spring which rises on the Aston-Cholsey By. due W. of Lollingdon

[11] The expression of the orientation in the Saxon is very unusual. As a fact, I do not remember any similar form of expression in the several hundred charters I have so far solved. But the meaning is rendered certain by the topography. Long Amwell Furlong is the name of the field immed. E. of Lollingdon Farm (OM1); and the spring is marked (OM6) at the east extremity of the field. Also the field immed. E. of the spring is called Amwell.

[12] I have assumed that the second *thaet* of the AS. text has been interpolated by mistake.

[13] The origins of the Saxon names of the great Roman ways are not known. The present road is not a Roman but a Romanised road. Ichenild seems to be a female name. In a perambulation of Clarendon Forest in Wilts, dating from the time of Edward III, the Roman road from Old Sarum to Winchester is called Ikenylde Stret. The so-called Ryknield Street of W. Worcestershire is really *Buggilde Straet*, where Buggild is also a female name. *Sevenna Straet* is shown by a South Damerham (Hants) charter to have been the name of the Roman road from Old Sarum to Dorchester. That is also a female name.

Farm (OM1). The Dyke must have run S. from that point, and have been continued by the Straight Balk of 3. The Great Barrow of 4 must have stood on the Aston By. due W. of Lollingdon Hill. *Hrames Lea* (*Hraemnes Leah*) was probably on that hill. In the Cholsey charter the name appears as *Romes Leg.*

Andlang Stanweges of 5 refers to the short bend in the By. just W. of Lollingdon Hill, where it runs W. for a few yards along what is now a mere fieldpath which branches off the Portway and runs to Moulsford village. This path must be on the line of the *Stanweg,* and on it the Tall Cross of 5 must have stood.

7. *Thaet swa to than thriddan Thorne aet Wirhangran*: 'then so to the third Thorntree at the Hanging Wood of Myrtles.' This wood must have been just S. of the Icknield Way on the slope running up to the downs.

8. *Of,* etc., *to tham feorthan Thorne on Wrangan Hylle fore weardre stent*: 'From the Thorntree to the fourth Thorntree (on the projecting face of?) the Uneven Hill.' This hill is presumably the first hill the By. comes to after crossing the Icknield Way, *i.e.* Cholsey Down (OM1) about ½ m. S. of the road.

9. *Thaet swa forth to tham fiftan Thorne to tham Elebeame*: 'Then so on to the fifth Thorntree to the (Elm?).'[14] It is probable that this Thorn and *Elebeam* stood at the S.E. corner of Aston Tirrold parish.

10. *Thaet west andlang thaes Lytlan Weges up to thon Thorne up to Teonan Hylle.*: 'Then west along the Little Way up to the Thorntree up to the Hill (of Offence?).'[15] Is Unhill (OM1) at the S.E. corner of Aston Tirrold, a corruption of the Saxon name? *Teonan Hyll* must be the hill in the wood above, and N. of, Unhill Farm (OM1). The Little Way may be represented by the path which leads from Cholsey Down along the edge of this wood, and subsequently down to the farm.

[14] In the Saxon translation of the bible *elebeam* is used to translate the Greek word for olive tree. If the olive ever grew in England, it was never on so exposed a spot as this. It is not possible to say what tree is meant by *elebeam*; though the word occurs not infrequently in the charters.

[15] I have taken only translation which seems possible. But it is not very probable, because Saxon topographical nomenclature hardly ever runs to names of any fanciful type.

11. *Thaet swa west on thone Ruwan Hlinc*: 'Then west to the Rough Lynch.' This lynch must have been on the side of the top end of the valley called Unhill Bottom (OM1), on the S. By. of Aston Tirrold.

12. *Andlang*, etc., *to thon Heathenum Byrgelsum aet thaere* Ealdun Dic: 'Along the Rough Lynch to the Heathen Burial-places at the Old Dyke.'

13. *Thaet andlang oth thaet Treow Steall*: 'Then along as far as the Cattle Stall at the Tree.'

14. *Thonne of*, etc., *on ge rihte to thon Bradan Beorge be easton Wrocena Stybbe*: 'Then from the Cattle Stall at the Tree to the Broad Barrow to the east of . . . . Stump.'

15. *Thaet swa to Wrocena Stybbe*: 'Then so to . . . . Stump.'

16. *Thaet of*, etc., *on Meoces Dune on thone Byrgeles*: 'Then from . . . . Stump to (Dung?) Down to the Burialplaces.'

17. *Of*, etc., *to thaere Flodan aet Swinweges Slo aet thaere Wege Gelaeton*: 'From the Burialplace to the Great Intermittent Spring at the Slough of the Swine Way at the Place where the Roads meet.' Points 12-17 carry the survey along the S. boundaries of the parishes of Aston Tirrold and Aston Upthorpe, a little more than a mile.

The intermittent spring of 17 exists at the present day. In the charters of this district of the Berkshire Downs three such springs are mentioned, two of which still flow at intervals of several years.[16] The present one has its origin near a small copse at the extreme S. point of Blewbury parish, a short half mile E.N.E. of Roden Farm (OM1). It is said to flow on the average once in seven years. When it breaks out it flows down the hollow in which Roden Farm stands into the valley through which the Didcot-Newbury railway runs, and flows so strongly that the farmer at Roden Farm has used it to carry down swedes to the sheep pasture in the valley. The reference to the 'meeting of roads' at this point is also interesting, because at the present day no less than six tracks branch off in various directions from close to the source of the spring. Some of the intervening landmarks of the charter are also determinable.

[16] See the *Maerfloda* of the Farnborough charter.

The Old Dyke of 12 is clearly marked at the present day all along the S. By. of Aston Tirrold. The Heathen Burial-places must have been somewhere on or adjoining it.[17] Landmark 13 is not likely to have left any traces.

The Broad Barrow of 14 may possibly be the tumulus on Lowbury Hill (OM1). *Meoces Dun* of 16 is almost certainly Lowbury Hill.

18. *Thaet up to tham Eorth geberste to Foxes Beorge*: 'Then up to the Landslip to Fox Barrow.' This carries the survey at one leap for a distance of two miles. Fox Barrow still exists on the S. By. (OM1) of Blewsbury W. of the Didcot-Newbury railway. The Landslip is not now recognizable.

19. *Of*, etc., *west andlang Draegeles Baeces oth thone Hricg Weg*: 'From the Barrow along . . . Back[18] as far as the Ridge Way.'

[17] Such 'heathen burial-places' are quite common landmarks in the charters. I have not come across a single instance in which any one of them is marked by any outward and visible sign at the present day. They are obviously distinct from the '*hlaew*'s and the '*beorh*'s. I am inclined to suspect that they may be Saxon graves of the pagan age.

[18] *Baec* is a common term in the charters, especially in those of Hampshire. But it may be doubted whether it is always the same term. There is certainly a word *Baec* which means either a small stream which runs only in rainy weather, or the valley in which such a stream runs. It would be possible to cite from the charters various crucial instances of this meaning; but before doing so, it will be well to discuss another meaning, *viz.* 'back,' or 'ridge,' which, so it is alleged, may be attached to the term. I am inclined to think that it may, and therefore have thus translated the word as used in this charter. On this point Mr. Crawford, of the Ordnance Survey, informs me that in Somerset a dialectical term 'batch' is used with the meaning 'ridge.' I confess that this puzzles me for two reasons: (1) that I know of a specific case of the term in the neighbourhood of Crewkerne where it is applied to a wood situated on the side, and in the bottom, of a valley where there is a very marked stream bed which is usually dry: (2) both *Baec* and 'batch' occur in the Worcestershire charters and field-names respectively. In the *Wic* charter B. 219, K. 126, the first landmark runs: '*Aerest of Temede gemythan andlang Temede in Wynnabaeces ge mythan*'—'First from the mouth of the Teme along the Teme to the mouth of Wynna Brook.' Here *baec* could not conceivably mean a 'ridge.' In the Broadwas (really Doddenham) charter B. 233, K.154, the same *Wynna Baec* is mentioned; but in the same charter is mention of a *Fox Baec*, which is represented at the present day by the field-name Fox Batch which occurs in Broadwas on the border of Doddenham, and is in a small valley branching off from a larger one.

On the evidence at present available to me (*a*) I am certain that *Baec* means 'intermittent stream of small size': (*b*) I am inclined to think that there was another word *Baec* of quite distinct origin, which meant 'back' or 'ridge': (*c*) I think that, inasmuch as each of these words might produce 'batch' in modern English, two such words with quite different meanings have as a fact come into existence. It will be clear from the language I have used that I feel that further evidence may either confirm or modify my present views as to the second meaning of *Baec*.

20. *Andlang Weges oth tha Readan Hane*:[19] 'Along the Way as far as the Red stone.'

21. *Of*, etc., *north andlang thaes Smalan Weges to Totan Cumbe aet tham Beorge*: 'From the Stone north along the Narrow Way to Tota's Combe at the Barrow.'

22. *Thaet swa north on ge rihte andlang thaes Smalan Weges to thone Here Page* (*read Herepathe*): 'Then so north straight along the Narrow Way to the Highway.' The topography of this part of the survey presents difficulties. Fox Barrow, as we have seen, survives. Also the Herepath of 22 is undoubtedly the Portway at the point where the W. By. of Blewbury crosses it about 1 m. W. of the village. *Totan Cumbe* of 21 survives as a name in the field-name Tadcombe Piece, which occurs on the W. By. of Blewbury just S. of the Portway, the combe being shown clearly by a bend in the 300 ft. contour (OM1). But what is *Draegeles Baec* of 19?[20] I think it must be the Grim's Dyke on which Fox Barrow stands, and which the By. follows for some distance W. of the barrow. The *Hrycgweg* of 19 is undoubtedly the great ridgeway which now runs along a definite track a short distance S. and outside the Blewbury By., but which would in those days follow a far less definite track which must have impinged on the Blewbury By. somewhere near the S.W. corner of the parish.[21] Near that corner must have stood the Red Stone. At 21 the By.

[19] The AS. word *Han*, 'stone,' which has given us our word 'hone,' occurs not infrequently in the charters. The fact that it is nearly always accompanied by the adjective *read*, 'red,' makes me suspect that it refers to sandstone.

[20] The *Draegeles Baec* is referred to in the Hagbourne charter B. 565, K. 1069; and the reference there seems to point to its being identical with Grim's Dyke.

[21] If the line of the Ridgeway in this part be noticed it will be seen that it is artificial, in that it has been straightened. Furthermore, according to the modern map, it takes a turn at right angles about 5 fur. S.W. of Churn station. These are not characteristics of a purely natural track. Moreover, the essential feature of a ridgeway is that it adheres strictly to watersheds. The watershed of the valley through which the Didcot-Newbury railway passes is ½ m. N. of where the modern line of the ridgeway crosses the valley. Beyond, *i.e.* E. of, that *Weggelaete* (road meeting) of 17, the Ridgeway on the modern map follows a natural line. I think that there can be no doubt that the original track of the way crossed the actual valley watershed, and went straight to the *Weggelaete*, and that in later times, when the valley came under cultivation, the route was diverted to the top of the down to the S. of the valley. What I believe to have been the original course of the way in this part would have made it cut across Grim's Ditch and the Blewbury By. just where that By. makes a bend ¼ m. S. from the point where it meets the Upton By. That is, I take it, the part of the *Hrycgweg* referred to in the charter.

turns N., i.e. begins to follow the W. By. of Blewbury. The Narrow Way of 21 must have run from the S.W. corner of the parish along the W. By. as far as the Portway. As far as Alden Farm it is still represented by a modern track (OM1).

23. *Thaet to thaes Linces Ende*: 'Then to the End of the Lynch.' This must have been just N. of the Portway.

24. *Thaet swa forth north andlang Weges oth Ordstanes Dic*: 'Then so on north along the Way as far as Ordstan's Dyke (or), the Dyke of the Pointed Stone.' This Dyke is where, ¼ m. E. of Upton village, the By. turns S. and then S.E. following a dyke round a field in Upton parish called Rixes Meadow.

25. *Thaet andlang Dic*: 'Then along the Dyke.' See last point.

26. *Of*, etc., *with northan thaet Yrthland*: 'From the Dyke to the north of the Ploughland.' This is where the By., after running round the S. side of Rixes Meadow (see above), runs away due E. The *Yrthland* would be the land just S. of the By.

27. *Thonne bi tham Yrthlande to thaere Lace the lith on Stoc Welle*: 'Then by the Ploughland to the (slow) Stream which flows to the Staked (?) Spring.' This *lacu* is a stream which rises a little N. of the Portway in a spring formerly called Hedge Well. It runs for more than ½ m. from W. to E. along the N. By. of Blewbury, and enters the brook now known as the Mill Brook about 300 yds. S.W. of Blewbury Mill. The *Stoc Wyll* must have been a spring somewhere near where the *Lacu* joins the Mill Brook.

28. *Thonne of*, etc., *north andland Broces to thaere Dic thaere* (*? thaet*) *se Aetheling mearcode*: 'Then from the Staked Spring north along the Brook to the Dyke which the nobleman drew.' About a furlong S.W. of Blewbury Mill (OM6), which is ¼ m. due W. of Sheencroft Farm (OM1), the By. leaves the brook and runs for some distance parallel to it on the W. It crosses the brook about 100 yds. N. of the Mill, and then runs round some land which lies E. of the brook, rejoining the stream about a furlong E. of Hagbourne Mill (OM1). This part of the By. marks no doubt the line of the artificial dyke above mentioned.

29. *Thaet andlang Dic to thaere Sceap Waescan on Haccan Broc*: 'Then along the Dyke to the Sheepwashing-place on Hacca's Brook.'

30. *Thonne andlang Haccan Broces to Huddes* (read *Hundes*) *Igge*: 'Then along Hacca's Brook to Dog's Island.' *Haccan Broc* is the *Haccan Burna* of other charters. It is the modern Hagbourne, or Mill Brook, from which the villages of East and West Hagbourne get their name. Dog's Island is the large eyot formed in the northernmost angle of Blewbury parish by two branches of the Hagbourne. The Sheepwash must have been on Mill Brook between this point and Hagbourne Mill (OM1).

31. *Thaet swa forth north andlang Broces with westan Hundes Ig*: 'Then so on north along the Brook on the west side of Dog's Island.' This carries the By. along Mill Brook to the point where the boundaries of Blewbury, South Moreton, and East Hagbourne meet.

32. *Thaet up andlang thaera Andheafda to thaera Lytlan Dice Ende*: 'Then up along the corner Headland to the End of the Little Dyke.' There is no question but that a landmark has been omitted from the extant copy of the charter between 31 and 32. The By. of the grant now follows the S. By. of South Moreton, running due W. for nearly ¾ m. along that branch of the Hagbourne which comes from East Hagbourne village. This would almost certainly be described as running *andlang Broces;* and the fact that the same expression occurred in the previous landmark 31 misled probably the eye of the copyist, and caused him to think that he had already copied it.

It is plain that 32 refers to the By. as it passes up the W. side of South Moreton parish. Probably this headland was at one of the short turns which the W. By. of South Moreton makes W. of Fulscot Farm (OM1). The Dyke's End was probably somewhere near where the railway crosses the By.

33. *And tham north andlang thara Andheafda to than langan Cyrstel Maele aet Haeth Dune*: 'And then north along the Corner Headland to the tall Cross at Heath Down.' *Haeth Dun* is the modern Hadden Hill which stands about ¾ m. E. of Didcot station. It is marked OM1. The Cross was probably beside a track over the hill along the line of the present Didcot-

Wallingford road.[22] The survey is still following the W. By. of South Moreton.

34. *Thaet swa north andlang thaes Smalan Pathes on tha Dic Sticcea to thone Stodfalde*: 'Then so north along the Narrow Path to the Dyke . . . . to the Horse Fold. I cannot translate *Sticcea*. It *may* refer to sluggish water. This dyke must have run up the W. By. of South Moreton N. of the Didcot-Wallingford road. The Horse Fold must have been at the N.W. corner of the parish.

35. *Thaet swa eath* (read *east*) *andlang thaere Ealdan Dic oth Aethelstanes Treow Steall to thare Dice Byge*: 'Then so east along the Old Dyke as far as Aethelstan's Cattle Stall by the Tree[23] to the Bend in the Dyke.' The Old Dyke ran along the N. By. of the parishes of North and South Moreton. The *Treowsteall* and the Dyke Corner must have been at the eastern-most point of Brightwell parish. In the Brightwell charter a dyke is mentioned as running up to this point from the S.E.

36. *Thaet swa suth east andlang Dic be Byrgwylla Gemaere*: 'Then so south-east along the Dyke by Brightwell Boundary.' *Byrgwylla* must be either a miswriting for *Beorhtwylla*, or else an alternative name of Brightwell. The By. goes along the Old Dyke mentioned in the Brightwell charter, and follows the W. By. of that parish. Such a quotation of the By. of a neighbouring land-unit generally implies that the By. being described is carried the whole length of the By. of the unit mentioned. In the present case the By. is carried S. as far as Mill Brook on the N. By. of Cholsey Parish.

37. *Thaet swa suth est ofer thone Mor to Maeringes Thorne*: 'Then so south-east over the Swamp to . . . . Thorn-tree.'[24] This tree stood probably on the N. or N.W. slope of Cholsey Hill (OM1) between it and the Mill Brook. The field-names of Cholsey show that all this region was swampy land till quite recent times.

39. *Of* etc., *to Sulgeate*: 'From . . . . Thorn to Furrow Gate.' *Sul* or *Sulh* means originally a furrow. But Napier and

[22] For notes on this road, see 'Ancient Highways of Berkshire,' *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. LXXV, 1918, Road 43, p. 136.

[23] This is the second occurrence of *Treowsteall* in the survey. My translation is tentative. Perhaps the meaning is simply 'the place where the tree stands.'

[24] *Maering* may be an otherwise unrecorded personal name.

Stevenson (Crawford Charters) point out that it may mean a hollow way. *Geat* may in this connection mean the cutting made by such a road in the hillside. Possibly the road going from South Moreton to Cholsey over Cholsey Hill is the *sulh* referred to here. That it is an ancient road is shown by its wavy course.

40. *Of*, etc., *be Wyrtwalan to thone Read Leafan Mapuldre* : 'From the Furrow Gate by the Hillfoot to the Redleafed Maple-tree.' The *Wyrtwala* is the west foot of Cholsey Hill (OM1). The Maple may have stood at the re-entering angle of the parish W. of Cholsey village.

41. *Of*, etc., *on tha Lace* : 'From the Mapletree to the Slow Stream.' This is the stream which comes up from the S. to the re-entering angle above mentioned.

42. *Thaet on gerihte on West Wylle then on other naman haet aet Amman Wylle* : 'Then straight to West Spring, otherwise called "at Amwell."' 'At Amwell' is here used, not of the spring Amwell itself, but of the region named from the spring. For Amwell see notes on 1. West Spring is another great spring on the W. By. of Cholsey parish, just N. of where the road from Lollingdon Farm to Aston Tirrold crosses the By.

Some Field Names.

Blewbury.

Char-croft : 5 fur. N.E. of Hagbourne Mill (OMI).

Sheencroft Farm (OM1) : AS. *Scin*, 'bright.'

Woohedge Furlong : ¼ m. S. of Sheencroft Farm. As. *Woh Hege*, 'Crooked Hedge.'

Bessil's Way : Runs N. from Icknield Way just E. of village. *Cf.* the post-Conquest name Bessilsleigh.

Bridus Way : Bridus Meadow. Bridus Furlong (Twice). Include all the land immed. N. of the village.

Winterbrook Piece : ½ m. N.E. of village. Winterbrook Furlong : ¼ m. E. of village. Named after a stream which only flows in winter.

Berry Moor Ayte : In the village ; the land N. and W. of the church. Ayte is variant of eyot. Various streams traverse the village. The Berry or Bury is an old camp or enclosure about Blewbury Farm in the village.

Ayte in Horsecroft Meadow : ½ m. W.N.W. of the church.

Hedgewell Piece: On W. By. immed. N. of the Portway.

Tadcomb: On W. By. immed. S. of Portway. *Cf. Totan Cumb* of the charter.

Beer Hill: The N. slope of Churn Hill (OM1).

Churn Hill (OM1): About ¾ m. S. of village. Probably named from its shape. A hill of this name in Martyr Worthy, Hants, is the *Cyrringe*, 'churn,' of an AS. charter.

Salcom Bottom: 7 fur. S.E. of Churn Hill (OM1). Probably AS. *Sealhcumb*, a combe where sallow trees grow.

Aston Tirrold.

Marr Furlong: On both sides of the Portway, about 5 fur. S. by E. of the church.

Upper and Lower Burn Bake: E. and S.E. of Langdon Hill (OM1): Land reclaimed by burning the surface.

Ridge Way Pay: On W. By. a furlong N. of the Ridgeway.

Loughborough: In S.W. angle of parish. ¼ m. E. of Lowbury Camp. Variant form of Lowbury: AS. *Hlaewbyrig*, 'Camp of the Tumulus,' referring to the tumulus just by the camp.

Severals: On W. By. 7 fur. S. of the Portway. Land held in private ownership.

Bigg Ball: ¼ m. W. of Hill Barn (OM1). 'Balls' were mounds of earth put up to mark boundaries.

South Moreton.

Cross Furlong: 3 fur. W. of Fulscot Farm (OM1).

Louse Lands: ¼ m. N. of Fulscot Farm (OM1).

North Moreton.

Height Furlong: Immed. N. of village.

Standel: S. By. 3 fur. S.W. of village. 'Stone Pit.' AS. *stan-del.*

Upper Dollots: 3 fur. S.S.E. of church.

Mead Husk: Immed. S.E. of last.

BOXFORD.

Boxford is a parish 4 m. N.W. of Newbury.

Charters.

There are two charters of the parish: B. 1022, K. 1177 is of the reputed date A.D. 958, and records the grant of 10 hides *æt Boxoran* by King Edred to the thegn Wulfric. B. 1227,

K. 1265, of the reputed date A.D. 968, records the grant of 10 hides at *Boxora* by King Edgar to the thegn Aelfwine.

To both of the charters surveys are appended; but as the two are almost identical, it will only be necessary to take that of the latter charter, and merely note any important variant from the survey of B. 1022.

Survey of B. 1227.

1. *Aerest aet Uuines Treowe*: 'First at Wine's Tree.' This tree is also mentioned in the Welford and Leckhampstead charters. It was therefore at the point where these parishes meet Boxford, *i.e.* at Hangman's Stone (OM1).

2. *Th' andlang Herpathes to Dene Pytte*: 'Then along the highway to the Pit in the Dean.' The position of the pit is clearly marked by a cross reference to it in the Leckhampstead charter. It was where Chieveley, Leckhampstead, Winterbourne, and Boxford meet about 300 yds. S.E. of the tumulus (OM1) in the N.E. part of Boxford parish. Nor can there be any doubt that the *Herepath* is the Wantage-Newbury road, which crosses the By. at that point, and forms for about 300 yds. part of the N. By. of the parish.

It is almost certain that a landmark has been omitted from the extant copy of the charter between 1 and 2. It is also omitted in the survey of the earlier charter, B. 1022; but that may be accounted for by the fact that the survey of the latter charter is almost certainly a copy of that of the earlier one.

3. *Thanon up on Aescmaeres Hammas sutheuuearde*: 'Then up to the Enclosures of the Pond[25] of the Ashtrees southward.'[26] The position of these enclosures is marked by the name Ashmore Coppice, which occurs in the Winterbourne field names, applied to a small copse at the N. edge of Pope's Wood (OM1).

4. *Of*, etc., *andlang Mearce ut on thone Haethfeld easteuuardne*: 'From the Enclosure along the Balk out to the east

[25] *Aescmaere* would mean the 'balk where the Ashtrees grow.' But the surviving form of the name, Ashmore, points to the reading *Aescmere*. In the B. 1022 survey the spelling is *Aescmere*.

[26] *Suthewearde* would, judging from instances of AS. terms of orientation in similar form, mean 'from the south side.' But sometimes these terms of orientation in the charters present great difficulty. As the By. here is running almost due S., it is impossible to see how it could approach the enclosures from the south side; and therefore I have translated the term as implying the course which the By. is taking.

side of the Open Heath.' This must have been near the site of Penclose Wood. The existence of a heath in these parts is shown by the name North Heath which occurs in the neighbouring parish of Winterbourne.

5. *Th' on Lindene northeuuearde*: 'Then to Flax Dean from its north side.' This is the dean E. of Basford Hill (OM1). The field name Linniard occurs at the head of the dean, immed. S. of the road from Boxford to Winterbourne. This is probably *Lin-geard,* 'Flax Yard.'

6. *Thanon andlang Mearce on Weocan Thorn*: Then along the Balk to Candle Thorn.' The Thorntree must have been named from some fancied resemblance. It stood probably where the Boxford By. meets that of Speen.

7. *Of,* etc., *th' andlang Mearce on Lamburnan on Clatford*: 'From the Thorntree along the Balk to Clay Bourne (Lambourne) to the Ford where the Burdock grows.' The repeated reference to balks merely indicates that arable land extended along the By. for a long distance. The By. meets the Lambourne about 350 yds. E.S.E. of Hunts Green (OM1). Here must have been the *Clatford.*

8. *Of,* etc., *on Meos Broces Heafod*: 'From Clatford to the Head of Moss Brook.' This brook is mentioned also in the Benham charter. It ran down the small valley which lies a little more than ¼ m. W. of Woodspeen Farm (OM1); and the point indicated in the survey was at the angle of the road ¼ m. W. of that farm.

9. *Th' thanon to Allan Stapule*:[27] 'Then to the Pole at the Eldertrees.' A cross reference to this pole in the Benham charter shows pretty clearly that it stood at the angle of the parish on the Roman road, at the N.E. corner of Scotch Wood (OM1).

10. *Thanon andlang Herpathes ut on thone Mersc*: 'Then along the Highway out to the Marsh.' The old line of the Roman road at this part was probably along the S. By. of Boxford, and not as marked in the OM. The Herepath is undoubtedly that road. The top of a ridge is not a likely place for a marsh, but at the same time not an impossible one. This marsh seems to have been at the S.W. corner of the parish about ¼ m. N. of Hoe Benham.

[27] *Aellan Stapol* in the Benham charter. I read *Ellen,* 'eldertree,'

11. *Th' a be Mersce to tham Tune on tha Hege Raewe*: 'Then always by the Marsh to the Farm to the Hedgerow.'

12. *Th' on tha Dic ut on tha Burnan*: 'Then to the Dyke out on the Bourne.' The bourne is the Lambourn which the W. By. of Boxford meets about ¼ m. E.S.E. of the hamlet of Easton (OM1). The marsh seems to have run down the hill to the W. of Ownham (OM1) and probably the Hedgerow ran along the By. to the present line of the road which runs down towards the village of Boxford from the W.S.W. The Dyke ran probably due N. from this road to the Lambourn.

13. *Thanon at on tha Blacan Graefan*: 'Then out to the Black Trench' (or, perhaps more probably) 'Grove.'[28]

14. *Of*, etc., *on Rinda Crundel*: 'From the Trench to . . . Stonepit.'[29]

15. *Of*, etc., *to Thrim Thornan*: 'From the Stonepit to the Three Thorntrees.'

16. *Th' andlang Weges eft on Wines Treow thaer hit aer on feng*: 'Then along the Way again to Wine's Tree where it first began.' For this tree see 1. The Way is that piece of road which forms part of the By. for about 500 yds. S.E. of Hangman's Stone (OM1). Points 13, 14, and 15 present some difficulty. Of course they were all on the W. By. of Boxford, N. of the Lambourn; but no trace of 14 and 15 is to be found in the field names. But the Black Grove may have been on the W. By., due W. of Bradley Wood Farm (OM1), for the wood from which that farm got its name stood on the By. at this point; and again, the two small woods near this point in Welford Parish, ¼ m. S.E. of Woodlands Barn (OM1) are called in the Welford tithe award 'Grove Corner Coppice.' The Three Thorns is a peculiar difficulty. In a Welford charter, B. 877, this piece of By. is described, and the Three Thorns are mentioned. But in that charter they come close to the Lambourn, and six other landmarks come between them and *Wines Treow*; whereas in the present survey they come just before that Tree. It is true that the Welford charter presents insoluble difficulties, and this discrepancy is certainly one of them.

[28] The confusion between *Graef*, 'trench,' and *Graf*, 'grove,' is so common in the extant texts of the charters, that it is often necessary to decide the identity of the term in any particular survey by topographical consideration.

[29] *Rind* means the 'bark' of a tree. But I cannot think that *rinda* can have any such meaning here.

Field Names.

Rowbury Cottages: ¼ m. N.W. of Courtoak Farm (OM1).

Rowbury Farm (OM1).

Rowberry Coppice: No longer a wood; immed. N. of the tumulus (OM1) in the N.E. part of the parish. The name Rowbury seems to have been applied to the whole of the N. part of the parish. It is undoubtedly the name of the tumulus, *Ruh-beorh,* 'Rough Barrow.'

Court Oak Common: ¼ m. N.E. of Rowbury Form (OM1). Evidently named after a tree at which a court was customarily held. See also Courtoak Farm (OM1), ¾ m. S.S.W. of the common.

Cockmoor Hill Furlong: On W. By., 5 fur. N. of Westbrook Farm (OM1).

Borough Hill (OM1): Camp on it.

Linniards: See note on *Lindene* of the charter.

Nower Hill Piece: Immed. S. of Hoar Hill (OM1). *At ten Oran,* 'at the hillslope.'

The Swilly: Immed. E. of Basing's Farm (OM1).

Holdways Field: ¼ m. E. of the church. Probably the name of the road running E. from the village.

Hyde Meadow: Immed. N. of the Lambourn at the point where the E. By. of the parish crosses it.

Pack Meadow: Immed. N.W. of last.

The Ridgeway Road: The name of the Roman road in the tithe award.

BRIGHTWELL, SOTWELL AND MACKNEY.

Brightwell, Sotwell and Mackney are three practically contiguous villages situated about 1½ m. W.N.W. of Wallingford. Brightwell and Sotwell are separate parishes, the former including Mackney.

In respect to situation Mackney is perhaps the most remarkable of Berkshire villages. Its name indicates that it was, in the Saxon sense, an island; and even at the present day it is surrounded on all sides by streams and water dykes. It is built on a gently rising hillock, surrounded on all sides by marshy ground which must in old times have been to a large extent covered by permanent standing water. It is indeed very like an island of the Fen District translated into Berkshire.

Various Charters.

B. 474 is a charter whereby Aethelwulf, King of the West Saxons, grants to Winchester Cathedral 10 hides at Beorhtawille at the reputed date A.D. 854. The fact that the grant is 30 hides shows that it included all three places.

B. 810, K. 1154 is a charter of the reputed date A.D. 945, whereby Kind Edred grants to the thegn, Aethelgeard, 30 hides at Brightwell. It also states how this land is distributed, *viz.* : 10 hides at Brightwell, *i.e.* Brightwell parish, excluding Mackney; 15 hides *aet Suttanwille, i.e.* Sotwell parish; 5 hides 'in the island which the natives call Maccanig,' *i.e.* Mackney, or the S. part of Brightwell parish; a series of plots of land, both arable and pasture, in the neighbourhood of the 'castellum,' called *Welingaford, i.e.* the detached portion of Brightwell, E. of Sotwell parish, towards Wallingford; certain marsh land which is surrounded by the 'rivulus' called *Gybhild.*

To this charter is attached the following survey, which includes all the four or five categories of land above mentioned.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of tham More be westan tham tune on the Ealdan Dic* : 'First from the Swamp to the west of the village to the Old Dyke.' The survey starts from the re-entering angle of the parish, which is about due W. of Brightwell, near Moor End Cottages (OM1). The *Mor* is commemorated in the name of the cottages. The Old Dyke exists still. It is a stream whose channel has been artificially made, which comes down towards the cottages for about 1 m. from the westernmost corner of the parish.

2. *West andlang Dic on the Haethenan Byrgylsas* : 'West along the Dyke to the Heathen Burialplaces.' The survey runs up the dyke or stream above mentioned to the westernmost corner of the parish. There is a field there which the natives of the region still call Dead Man's Acre.

3. *Thonne east andlang Weges* : 'Then east along the Way.' From the westernmost point of the parish the By. turns E. for about 1½ fur. along what is now a footpath, which must be on the line of the old *weg.*

4. *Of,* etc., *on aenne Littelne Thorn*: 'From the Way to a Little Thorntree.' Somewhere on the N. By. S.W. of the camp on Sinodun Hills.

5. *Of,* etc., *east and hwon suth on ge rihte to thaem Wege to Gafer Bice*: 'From the Thorntree east and (bending??) south to the Way to . . . (Corner??).' It is impossible to say what *Gafer Bice* means, but it is pretty certain that the Way referred to is the road from Little Wittenham which comes over the S.W. shoulder of Sinodun Hill.

6. *Thanon north be tham Andheafdon oth tha Lace*: 'Then north by the Corner Headland as far as the Slow Stream.' At the above road the By. turns N.E. and at the E. By. of Little Wittenham Wood reaches a small stream whose course has been straightened and forms the E. By. of the wood. This is the *Scillinges Broc* of the Wittenham charter.

7. *Andlang Lace ut on Temese oth midne stream*: 'Along the Slow Stream out to the Thames as far as mid stream.' The By. reaches the Thames at the N.E. corner of Little Wittenham Wood (OM1).

8. *Andlang Ea of* (read *oth*) *tha Ealdan Stret Ford*: 'Along the river as far as the Old Street Ford.' This was a ford over the Thames on the old Roman road S. from Dorchester to Streatley.[30] The ford was where the E. By. of Brightwell meets the Thames, ½ m. N.E. of Lowerhill Farm (OM1).

9. *Andlang Ea to Holan Wylle*: 'Along the river to the Hollow Spring.' This spring must have been on or near the river bank at the point where, about 1 fur. below the S. end of the village of Shillingford, the By. leaves the river.

10. *Of,* etc., *on Holan Weg*: 'From the Hollow Spring to the Hollow Way.' This is the hollow way which goes up the hill from the last point.[31]

11. *Of,* etc., *on Bric Weg*: 'From the Hollow Way to the Bridge Way.' The Bridge Way is probably represented by the road which runs past North Farm (OM1) to Shillingford Bridge. The name would suggest that there was, even in Saxon times, a bridge at or near the site of the modern bridge.

[30] For description of this road, see 'Ancient Highways of Berkshire,' *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. LXXV, 1918, Road 29, p. 133.

[31] It is evident that neither this nor the later charter included the detached part of Brightwell in the angle of the Thames at this point. It is probable that this was mead land; and it may have been, as mead land often was, the subject of a separate survey which has not survived.

12. *Of,* etc., *on Aerningc Weg*: 'From Bridge Way to Riding Way.' The Riding Way may possibly have been along the line of the footpath from Shillingford Bridge to Sotwell, but it is perhaps more probable that it is represented by the road which runs past the Severals (OM1), a farm in Clapcot parish, towards, but not at the present day to, Sotwell.

13. *Of,* etc., *on Meosdene*: 'From Riding Way to Moss Dean.' This dean was of course on the E. By. of Sotwell. It was probably the hollow at the first bend of the By. going S.

14. *Of,* etc., *on Meldanige eastewerdne*: 'From Moss Dean to Melda's (or, possibly, Traitor's) Island on its east side.' The name of this island survives in the field name Millony, which is that of the land lying in the detached part of Brightwell, N. of Mill Brook, and about ½ m. W. of Wallingford station.

15. *On Sandlace*: 'To the Slow Sandy Stream.' This stream is Mill Brook.

16. *Andlang,* etc., *to Ceolesige to tham Hnottan Stocce*: 'Along Sand Lake to Ceol's Island (Cholsey) to the Pollard Trunk.' *Ceoles Ig* is not the village of Cholsey, but Cholsey Hill (OM1) in the N.W. part of that parish, bordering on the S.W. corner of Brightwell. It will be noticed that the hill is surrounded on all sides by streams. Hence its name.

17. *Of,* etc., *north and lang Gybhilde to thaere Ealdan Dic thaer we her on fengan*: 'From the Trunk north along Gybhild to the Old Dyke where we first began.' That *Gybhild* is that stream now called Kibble Ditch, which forms the S. part of the W. By. of Brightwell, there can be no question whatever. Is the modern name Kibble derived from Gybhild? From the point of view of philology there is this difficulty, that the 'G' in Gybhild would have been pronounced like the modern 'Y.' This Saxon 'G' followed one of two courses in the evolution of sound: it either disappeared, as in *Gippes-wic,* Ipswich, or it became 'Y,' as in 'Yate,' the mediaeval form of the AS. *Geat,* 'gate.' At the same time Gatcombe at Boar's Hill, near Oxford, is the *Geatcumb* of the charters. I can only say that if this Kibble is not derived from the AS. name, then the existence of two such similar names of the same stream at different ages is a most extraordinary coincidence.

A curious note is appended to the survey of this charter. 'There lie to the north of the town thirty-six strips of ploughland, and ten strips of mead, and one mill, and inside the town from the east gate on the north side of the street, and seven dwellings outside it, and three churches.' I cannot explain this note. It is confused in meaning. It is repeated with certain verbal variations in B. 864, K. 1161, and that document refers it to Mackney, not to Brightwell or Sotwell. It is probable that the churches were on that island. They can have been but small, little more than shrines; perhaps a remnant of Romano-British Christianity which had survived on this out-of-the-way island.

B. 830, K. 1156 is a charter of the reputed date A.D. 947, whereby King Eadred grants to the thegn, Aethelgeard, 10 hides at *Beorhtanwylle*, which Birch identifies wrongly with Brightwell in Oxfordshire.

The survey shows the grant to have included Brightwell without Mackney. The survey begins at the same point as that of the previous charter, and the landmarks correspond until what is called *Gafer Bice* in the previous charter, but is here called *Gafer Baec.*[32] Whether *baec* means some intermittent stream which ran down the south slope of the ridge on which Brightwell Barrow (OM1) stands, or whether it refers to the ridge itself cannot be said.

It then continues to the Thames along the same landmarks as in the former charter, and goes down the Thames also to *Straetford*, though not the ford, but the *Eald Straet*, 'old street,' is here mentioned. This is the road, or what is now little more than a farm track, which forms the By. between Brightwell and Sotwell as far as the borders of Mackney.

Only two further landmarks are given in this survey.

Andlang Straete on thone Ford: 'Along the Street (made road) to the Ford.'

Of tham Forde west andlang Mores of (read *oth*) *thaet man aer on feng*: 'From the Ford west along the Swamp to the point where we began.'

From the Thames the survey passes along the line of the old Roman road,[33] passing between the villages of Brightwell and Sotwell to the stream which runs between Brightwell and

[32] For *baec* see note, p. . [33] See reference, p. .

Mackney. Over that stream went the ford. The By. then went W. to the W. By. of Brightwell, about 3 fur. S. of Moorend Cottages (OM1). The ford is the *Maccaniges Ford* of B. 988 (see later).

B. 988 is a charter of the reputed date A.D. 957, whereby King Edwy gives 15 hides *aet Stottanwille*[34] to the thegn Aethelgeard. By a subsequent charter, B. 989, which is undated, Aethelgeard leaves the reversion of these lands to the New Monastery at Winchester. The survey shows that the land includes the whole of the modern parish of Sotwell, together apparently with that detached portion of Brightwell which lies E. of Sotwell.

Survey.

The survey survives in three forms, Saxon, Middle English, and Latin. The two latter will only be quoted when they throw light on the AS. form.

1. *Aerest of Maccaniges Forda andlang Straete ut on Temese oth midne stream*: 'First from the Ford of Macca's Island along the Street (made road) out on Thames as far as mid-stream.' In the previous charter of Brightwell the last point but one of the survey takes the By. from the Thames along the Roman road to the ford where the road from Brightwell to Mackney crosses the stream N. of the latter village. That is the *Maccaniges Ford* of this charter; and here the By. runs from the ford along the Roman road to the Thames.[35]

[34] This spelling must be due to the error of a copyist. The AS. form of the name must have been *Sottanwyll*.

[35] I have described this Roman road in the article in the *Archæological Journal* (LXXV, 1918) to which reference has been already made. But as that article may not be accessible to all readers of this paper, and as the road is important as giving the clue to the long-sought continuation of the Roman road from Alchester, near Bicester, to Dorchester, it may be well to speak of it in detail here.

Reference to the 1 in. map will show that from *Maccaniges Ford* the Brightwell-Sotwell boundary runs N. along what is still a continuous line of road or track almost as far as the Thames. It will also be noticed that this road is in two straight lines, which make an angle at the summit of the ridge on which Brightwell Barrow stands. That is exactly what Roman roads tend to do when they arrive at summits which form a horizon for the land on either side of them. If the great Watling Street from London N.N.W. be carefully examined, it will be found that whenever it arrives at such a horizon it makes a slight divergence from its previous direction. The reason evidently was that the surveying instruments used by the Romans made it possible for them to lay down a straight line from one sighting point to the next, but did not make it possible for them to ensure that the line would be continued in exactly the same direction beyond the point which

2. *Andlang streames to Holan Wylle thaere gerit*:[36] Along the stremys to the holw wylle that hangyth there to: A longo illorum decursuum ad illum concavum puteum adjacentem: 'Along the stream (of the river) to the Hollow Spring which lies near it.' The spring was on or near the river bank at the point where, about 1 fur. below the S. end of the village of Shillingford, the By. leaves the river. See 9 of previous Brightwell-Sotwell charter (B. 810).

3. *Of*, etc., *up andlang Dic to Brycgwege*: 'From the Hollow Spring up along the Dyke to the Bridge Way.' See 11 of B. 810. Probably on the line of the road past North Farm (OM1) to Shillingford Bridge.

4. *Andlang Brycgweges an furlang*: 'Along the Bridge Way for a furlong.' The 'furlong' is only approximate, as would be expected. The By. passes along the Bridge Way for about 180 yds.

5. *Of*, etc., *to Meosdene*: 'From the Bridge Way to Moss Dean.' See B. 810, point 13. On the E. By. of Sotwell, probably the hollow at the bend in the By., ¼ m. W. of The Severalls (OM1).

6. *Andlang Meosdene with eastan Meldanige oth midne Mor*: 'Along Moss Dean to the east of Melda's (Traitor's?) Island as far as the middle of the Swamp.' For *Meldan Ig* see

formed the horizon for any one reading. Another factor would be that in running a road for a great distance without the aid of the compass, it would be necessary to correct the line at intervals in order to keep it in the direction of the point at which the road was ultimately to terminate. So this bend in the road at present under consideration is peculiarly characteristic of Roman road making.

At the present date the road is an ordinary macadamised road as far as the main street of Brightwell. But from that point up to the main road from Long Wittenham to Wallingford, a little more than ¼ m., it is represented by a green lane. It continues further N. as little more than a cart track, which in various places shows traces of having been raised above the ground on either side. It continues in this form as far as the road from Lowerhill Farm (OM1) to North Farm. N. of that its line is shown by a straight line of hedge reaching to the Thames. S. of *Maccaniges Ford* it continues in a straight line as far as Mackney village. beyond which its course southward is not now marked in any way. But its line is pointing straight to Streatley; and from there it went doubtless down the Thames valley as far as Pangbourne, and then turned S. to Silchester *via* Theale. The lengths of the surviving parts of it are as follows, beginning from the south: Mackney to *Maccaniges Ford* (road), 180 yds.; *Maccaniges Ford* to Brightwell main street (road), 620 yds.; Mackney Street to Long Wittenham road (green lane), 530 yds.; Long Wittenham road to summit of ridge (cart road), 530 yds.; summit of ridge to road at North Farm (cart road), 910 yds.; road at North Farm to Thames (straight hedge), 770 yds.; total, 2 m. 20 yds.

[36] I have read *Wylle* for *Pylle*, as in 9 of B. 810.

14 of B. 810. Millony is on the S. By. of detached Brightwell, ½ m. W. of Wallingford station. Thus what is now a detached part of Brightwell seems to have been included in Sotwell at the date of this grant. The middle of the Swamp must have been at the S.E. corner of Mackney, ¼ m. N.N.W. of Heathercroft Farm (OM1).

7. *Up andlang Mores on Langanforda suthweardne oth Maccanige*: 'Up along the Swamp to Long Ford at its south end as far as Mackney.' Long Ford must have been a passage across the streams and swampy land S.E. of Mackney village.

8. *Swa be Maccaniges Wirthland swa swa oxa went*: 'So by Mackney's Detached (or Outlying) Ploughland as the oxen go.' This land was probably just E. of Mackney village.

9. *And swa on Maccaniges Forda suthweardne*: 'And so to the Ford of Mackney on its south side.' See 1 of this charter.

FIELD NAMES—BRIGHTWELL.

Haddon Close: Extreme W. corner of parish. Probably named after the *Headda* mentioned in the charter of Little Wittenham as having given his name to a tree which stood near here.

Coomb Piece: On W. By., about 5 fur. N.W. of Moorend Cottages (OM1).

Stream Furlong Close: About 3 fur. N.W. of same cottages

Abwell Piece; Next S. of Redgate Farm (OM1).

Felmore Copse: Small wood, a projection of Little Wittenham Wood (OM1) eastwards.

Little Ham: 1 fur. E. of Lowerhill Farm (OM1).

SOTWELL.

Pedmore: Immed. N.E. of Northmoor Farm (OM1).

Kedging Meadow: Immed. E. of last. Perhaps connected with 'kedge,' a dialectic word for 'trash' or 'rubbish.'

Picked Ground: Immed. N.E. of the *Maccaniges Ford* of the charter. 'Peaked' ground, an enclosure with an acute angle.

BEEDON WITH STANMORE.

Beedon, which includes Stanmore, is situated on the Newbury-Abingdon road, about 7 m. N. of Newbury. The name of Beedon occurs frequently in the AS. charters. In B. 1171,

K. 1232, it is called *Bydene*. In a document of the *Abingdon Cartulary* (Vol. I, p. 429) it is called *Budene*. In the same *Cartulary* (Vol. I, p. 279) the name appears as *Bedene* in the title, and *Bydene* in the body of the document. In the list of the lands of Abingdon shortly after the Conquest, it is spelt *Bedena*.

Skeat (Pl. N. Berks) says that it is the genitive of a personal name *Byda*, and that the original form would be *Bydan*, lit. 'Byda's.' This suggestion does not seem very satisfactory. Place names in AS. times consisting merely of the possessive case of a personal name without any addition are, to say the least of it, rare. The *Bydenhaema gemaere* of the Chieveley charter does not prove that *Bydenham* was the name, or *a* name, of the place, any more than *Stifinghaema gemaere* proves that *Stifingham* was a name of Steventon, or *Cinghaema gemaere* that *Cingham* was a name of Kingston Bagpuize. The termination *-dene* seems to have reference to the dean or valley on the very edge of which it stands. The first element is uncertain. It may possibly be AS. *Beo*, 'bee.'

Stanmore is now a part of Beedon, but the hidage of the grants of the two places suggests that they were sometimes reckoned as one, sometimes as two land-units. In B. 866, K. 1164, the name is spelt *Stanmere*; and other AS. records, which need not here be quoted, show that that was the true form of the name. It means 'Stone Pond.'[37]

There are various charters dealing with the lands of the two places. B. 866, K. 1164, of the reputed date, A.D. 948, records a grant made by King Edred to the thegn Wulfric of 10 hides at Stanmore. Very shortly after this Wulfric seems to have lost the lands, for B. 1055, K. 481, records the restoration of these lands, together with lands at Chaddleworth, to Wulfric in A.D. 960.

B. 1171, K. 1254, records a grant made at the reputed date, A.D. 965, by King Edgar to Abingdon Abbey of 5 hides at Beedon, and a document in the *Abingdon Cartulary* records the fact that a certain 'princeps' of the South Saxons left Beedon and Hordwell (in Compton Beauchamp) to Abingdon in 1015.

[37] The change from an original AS. termination *-mere*, 'pond,' to a modern termination *-more*, 'swamp,' is quite common in place names. See note on Dunmore Pond in Brightwalton.

In the days of William the Conqueror Beedon was in the lands of Abingdon.

Only the Stanmore charter, B. 866, K. 1164, has a survey attached to it, and, unfortunately, many of the landmarks cannot be determined with certainty.

SURVEY.

1. *Aerst of than Crundelun thaer to Straete* : 'First from the Quarries to the Street (made road).' It is certain that the survey began at some cardinal angle in the By. The Stone-diggings may have been (see landmark 19) at the marked angle on the S. By. which lies 5 fur. E. of Cridley Farm (OM1). About the identity of the *Straet* there can be no question whatever. It is now represented by the road which forms nearly the whole of the W. By. of Beedon. This road is called Old Street Lane in the tithe award.[38]

2. *Andlang Straete to Athulfes Thorne* : Along the Street (made way) to Athulf's Thorntree.' This is almost certainly the *Aethelunes Thorn* of that Chieveley charter which includes the lands of Peasemore. The tree must have been towards the N. end of the W. By. of Beedon.

3. *Thonnon on Fyrd Hammas andlang Stifig Weges* : 'Then to . . . . Enclosures along the Way of the Clearing.' This way is mentioned in the Farnborough charter. It is part of the *Straet* near the N.W. corner of the parish.

4. *Thonne on Cat Beorh* : 'Then to Cat Barrow.' It is probable that this name is connected with *Catmere,* the old name of the neighbouring Catmore. It is the first landmark in the Chieveley By., and must have stood at the N.E. angle of Catmore parish.

5. *Thonne on Aelfheages Gemaere* : 'Then to Aelfheah's Balk.' This was probably the short N.W. By. of the parish.

6. *Thonon andlang Maere Weges on Wulforan* : 'Then along the Boundary Way to Wolves' Bank (Hillslope).' The line of the old boundary way is probably covered at the present day by the long narrow belt of trees, or hedgerow, along the W. part of the N. By. The name *Wulfora* is preserved in that

[38] For full details of the course of this very interesting but very puzzling road, see *Arch. Journal,* LXXV, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Berkshire,' Road 45, p. 138.

of Woolver's Barn in East Ilsley parish (OM1). The *ora* was the N. slope of the ridge on which the N. part of Beedon parish stands.

7. *Thonon andlang Gemaeres to Ines Dene ufewearde*: 'Then along the Balk to Ine's Dean[39] from its upper side.' This dean was probably the valley on the N. By., N.E. of Redlane Barn (OM1). There now follows a series of landmarks which, mainly owing to their nature, it is not possible to determine at the present day.

8. *Thaet thonon Stiele*: 'Then to the Style.'

9. *Thonne andlang Gemaeres*: 'Then along the Balk.'

10. *Thaet on Lic Hangan* (read *Hangran*): 'Then to the . . . . Hanging Wood.'

11. *Of* etc. *on Pocging Rode*: 'From the . . . . Hanging Wood to . . . . (Rood?).'

12. *Thonnon on Dunan Wyrthe*: 'Then to the Farm (on the Down?).'

13. *Thonon on Loceres Weg*: 'Then to (Lover's?) Way.'

14. *Andlang Weges on the Ealdan Stigele*: 'Along the Way to the Old Style.'

15. *Of* etc. *thwers ofer Rammes Hrycg*: 'From the Old Stile crosswise over Ram's Ridge.' This is the first of the above landmarks which can be determined. Great Ram Ridge occurs in the field-names just S. of Beedon village; and there can be no doubt that the Ram's Ridge is the great ridge which goes right across the parish from the N.W. corner to the hamlet of Beedon Hill (OM1). The part of the ridge to which the survey refers is that traversed by the E. By. of the parish a little more than a furlong E. of the Hamlet of Beedon Hill (OM1).

Landmarks 8-13 can only be assigned conjectural positions. *Loceres Weg* may have been along the line of footpath which runs down the E. By. just W. of Great Ridge Copse (OM6). *Dunan Wyrth* must have been near Ashridge Wood (OM1). The other landmarks are by their very nature indeterminable.

16. *Thonnon on thone Ealdan Hyrne Weg*: 'Then to the Old Corner (or Angle) Way.' This way may have been along

[39] There is a variant reading *Mesdene*, which probably is *Meosdene*, 'Moss Dean.'

the line of what is now the Newbury-Abingdon road at World's End (OM1).

17. *Thannon on Beden Weg*: 'Then to Beedon Way.' Possibly along the line of the road leading to Beedon village by way of Common Farm (OM1). This is rendered probable by the orientation of the next landmark.

18. *Of* etc. *suthewearde innan andlang Hecgan onbutan Hunes* (? *Hundes*) *Dune*: 'From Beedon Way southward along the Hedge (and) going round Dog's (?) Down.' From the re-entering angle of the S. By. near Common Farm the By. runs S. for ¼ m. Along this must have run the hedge. *Hundes Dun* is probably the little hill, marked by the 500 ft. contour (OM1), just E. of this part of the By.

19. *Thaet eft on tha Crundelas be suthan Haran Grafas*: 'Then once more to the Stonepits to the South of Hare Groves.' See landmark 1. In the charter of Oare, the N.W. part of Chieveley, there is mention of a *Haer Graf*, probably identical with the landmark here. That would put the Hare Groves and the Stonepits at the angle in the S. By. 3 fur. S.S.E. of Common Farm (OM1).

Some Field Names.

The whole parish, as the tithe award shows, was divided originally into large areas called 'fields,' *e.g.* Stanmore Field, East Field, West Field, etc. The plots of land are very largely named after the number of acres which they contain.

Lambourn Close: 5 fur. N.N.E. of the church at Beedon. The meaning would be Clay Bourne; but the field is probably named after Lambourn, the village 9 m. W. of Beedon. It is impossible to say how the name got to be transferred hither.

Halfpenny Catch and Ashridge: A field on E. By. 1½ fur. N. of Ashridge Farm.

Picked Piece: A very small just E. of the main road at Ashridge Farm. A field with an acute angle.

Oare Mead: Immed. N.W. of Beedon village. Must have been at one time a detached piece of mead belonging to the neighbouring Oare in Chieveley.

Great Ramridge: Immed. S. of village, and E. of the N. end of Park Copse. See *Rammes Hrycg* of the charter.

Brotherstone Coppice: Just S. of the last. Not now woodland. Probably some 'standing stone' stood near it.

North Stubs and South Stubs: Formerly two fields ½ m. S.W. of the church. AS. *Styb*, 'stump of a tree.'

BRIGHTWALTON.

Brightwalton is a parish on the S. slope of the Downs 5½ m. S.S.E. of Wantage.

The charter relating to its lands is B. 743, K. 1223, of the reputed date, A.D. 939. By it King Aethelstan grants to the 'religiosa femina' Eadulfu 15 hides *aet Beorhtwaldingtune*.[40]

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Curspandic up on Acdene*: In the Lechampstead charter this dyke is called *Crypsandic*. 'First from (Crypsa's? Dyke to Oak Dean.'

Comparison with the Lechamstead charter shows clearly that the Dyke was at the S.E. corner of Brightwalton parish, at Brightwalton Holt (OM1). Running W. from this point the S. By. traverses a little valley, the *Acdene* of this and the Lechampstead charter.

2. *Of* etc. *to Wigferthis Leage*: 'From the Dean of the Oaktrees to Wigferth's Lea.' This lea is also in the Lechampstead charter. It was at the N.E. corner of Lechampstead 1½ fur. N.E. of Oakash Farm (OM1).

3. *Of* etc. *to Pippes Leage*: 'From Wigferth's Lea to Pip's Lea.' As the next landmark describes the By. as turning N., *Pippes Leah* must have been on the W. By. where it begins to turn N. at the S. end of Spray Wood (OM1).

4. *North andlang Hagan to than Brandan Stane*: 'North along the Hedge (Game Enclosure) to the (Burnt?) Stone.' The game enclosure was probably woodland on the site of Spray Wood (OM1); and the stone stood probably about at what is now the N.E. corner of that wood.

5. *Of* etc. *to Dunian Mere*: 'From the Stone to (Down ?) Pond.' This is the modern Dunmore Pond (OM6) which lies

[40] After working out the boundaries of this charter some years ago I came across an excellent little book on the subject by Dr. G. C. Peachey, Medical Officer of Health for Wantage, which corrected one of my conclusions, and confirmed the others. It is called 'Beating the Bounds of Brightwalton, 1904.'

on the W. By. just N. of the road running W. from Brightwalton village. This name Dunmore, like those of Stanmore and Catmore, is an instance of the change from *mere,* 'pond' to *mor,* 'swamp,' which is so common in place-names.

6. *Thonon north rihte to Haesel Lea*: 'Then straight north to the Lea of the Hazels.' The landmark which follows this present one shows that this lea lay at a bend of the boundary where it turns W. It must therefore have been in the neighbourhood of Nine Acre Wood (OM6), which lies about ¼ m. W. of Brightwalton Common (OM1).

7. *Of,* etc., *west rihte to Borsenan Beorge*: 'From Hazel Lea straight west to Burst (Broken) Barrow.' The orientation is not quite correct. The By. runs north-west, not due west. Curiously enough the same mistake in orientation is made in the Farnborough charter when describing this part of the By. The Barrow was probably at the summit of the hill called Woolley Down (OM1).

8. *Of* etc. *west riht on thone Haranstan*: 'From the Barrow due west to the Hoar Stone.' This stone was at the extreme W. angle of the parish, where the By. touches the Wantage-Shefford road. Mr. Peachey says that in the middle of the neighbouring field there is a large stone, which has, according to tradition, been moved in recent times. This was, no doubt, the Hoar Stone.

9. *Of* etc. *north rihte to Stan Crundele*: 'From the Stone due north to the Stone Quarry.' This is the *Stan Crundel* of the Farnborough charter. It stood at the N.W. angle of the parish, a short ½ m. N. of Down Barn. The traces of a broad trench from which stone has been dug are apparent.

10. *Thonnan andlang Weges to tham Langan Treowe*: 'Then along the Track to the Tall Tree.' The By. now runs S.E. The Way is mentioned in the Farnborough charter. It is now a little used cart track for part of the distance; but has vanished in the S. part of this stretch of By. The *Lang Treow* is also mentioned in the Farnborough charter. It must have stood at the angle of the By. where the Wantage-Newbury road enters the parish.

11. *Of* etc. *andlang Weges to Maerflodan*: 'From the Tree along the Way to the (Intermittent) Boundary Spring.' See the notes on the *Floda aet Swinweges Slo* in the Blewbury charter.

This *Maerfloda* is mentioned in the Farnborough charter. The term *floda* is only used three times in the Berkshire charters, and in all three cases the reference is to one of those great intermittent springs which are so remarkable a phenomenon in the chalk downs of the south of England. In the Hants charters, where the word occurs several times, it is used of large streams which only run in rainy weather. Two of these Berkshire *floda's* are in Farnborough parish, namely this *Maerfloda,* and a certain *Cytelfloda,* 'Kettle Spring,' the name having reference to the violence with which it bursts forth,—on the N. By. of the parish.

Of the intermittent springs at present existent I received some years ago a very interesting account from Mr. Whitehurst, the rector of Farnborough:

'The only bournes and intermittent springs which run now are:

'(1) The one by the Holt along the valley between Brightwalton and Peasemore. Possibly it may have begun by Tinker's Corner. It ran via Lilly, Holt, etc.

'(2) The one on the main road between Wantage and Shefford. This possibly began up the valley by Woolley Down, and so on to Combe which lies N. of Farnborough; at any rate a well sunk at the west end of Woolley Down is said to be on the top of the course of this spring. It is certainly a good spring; but I have never seen it running so far up as this, though last year it was running very strongly further down, and did great damage to the road above mentioned.

'(3) The source of the Pang (Pangbourne) is said to be between Farnborough and West Ilsley. I imagine that it really began at Penn, due N. of Farnborough about ½ m. or less, and ran via Land's End to West Ilsley, East Ilsley, Compton, etc. West Ilsley is the nearest place I have seen it running. The wells sunk upon its course are excellent at Penn and Land's End. The former is not used; but is a very good one.'

Of these springs the first is unmistakeably the *Maerfloda* of the Brightwalton and Farnborough charters. Its course is well marked. It follows the line of that Wantage-Newbury road which forms a large part of the E. By. of Brightwalton. The *Weg* of this landmark was along the line of the Wantage-Newbury road.

Mr. Peachey, in the book mentioned above, gives further information with regard to the *Maerfloda*. 'This stream probably originated in springs arising from the higher lands northwards in the direction of Lockinge Kiln, where the water flowed down to Farnborough Copse (OM6). It is worth remarking that, judging from the present appearance of the land, the watercourse which in these early times formed the boundary between the two parishes is now included in Farnborough, as is also the hard road, which is itself further west of what was apparently the bed of the old stream. Running southwards, and forming for some distance the parish By., this *maerfloda* was in those days the upper waters of the stream which in this year, 1904, coursed along the high road towards Newbury, and eventually flowed by the present Chapel Arch, the Ford, the Hazel-hanger, to run into the Winterbourne.'

12. *Thonne giet andlang Weges thaet eft on Cyrspandic*: 'Then it goes along the Way once more to . . . . Dyke.' The present By. runs parallel with the Wantage-Newbury Road a few yards E. of it. The By. marks doubtless the old line of the road.

Field Names.

Dud's Hill: At the re-entering angle on the W. By. of the parish ¼ m. W.N.W. of Brightwalton Common (OM1).

Great Blackneys: On the W. By. about ¼ m. N. of the village.

Long Dean: Next E. of the last.

Whitchester: AS. *Hwit Ceaster*. But, as *ceaster* is always used of a Roman camp or station, and there is neither sign nor tradition of such having existed here, I suspect that the name is of comparatively modern origin.

Woolley Hedge: On the W. By. ⅛ m. N.N.W. of the village.

Chadmore Dean: On the W. By. about ¼ m. N.N.W. of the village.

Butts Furlong: Between the village and the W. By. 'Butts' were strips of ploughland which, owing to some local circumstance, could not be carried to the usual length of about 220 yds.

Dunmore Piece: On W. By. just S.W. of the village. See *Dunian Mere* of the charter.

Western Shelves: About ¼ m. N. of the village, E. of the road running N. from the same. AS. *Scylf* is a ledge in a slope.

Ell Furlong: About ¼ m. N.E. of last. The name may refer to an L-shaped field.

Lilley Copse (OM1): E. By. Cf. *Lillig Leah* of the Farnborough charter.

Park Quines: On the E. By., between Hemley Copse (OM1) and the Newbury-Wantage road. 'Quines' may mean a 'corner stone'; but what it means here cannot be said.

Hemley Copse (OM1): Near E. By.

Stanbrooks Hitching: Immed. W. of N. end of last. 'Hitching' probably connected with a dialectical 'hitch,' which means a field, part of which is ploughed and sown for the year, while the rest remains fallow.

Hazells Hitching: Immed. W. of last.

Piloroth: Immed. S. of Stanbrooks Hitching. A curious but inexplicable name.

Twitching Piece: ⅓ m. S.E. of village. It is immed. N. of the meeting of two roads. Probably AS. *Twicene,* 'road-meeting.'

Hawkridge Hill. Immed. N. of Lovell's Farm (OM1).

White Furlong: At S.E. corner of village.

Dun's Breach: ¼ m. E. of Lovell's Farm (OM1).

Bellow's Nose: Immed. S. of last.

Rye and Pit Close: Immed. S. of Southend (OM1).

BUCKLAND.

Buckland lies about 2½ m. E.N.E. of Faringdon.

The tithe award shows that this large parish is really composed of four separate districts: (1) Buckland and Newton, (2) Carswell, (3) Barcot, (4) Ragnall. It is probable that these represent four separate land-units of AS. times. On evidence which cannot, on account of its length, be stated here, there is reason to suppose that composite parishes of this kind represent areas which were settled at a time later than the earliest AS. settlements in the region.

The only charter relating to Buckland is B. 1005, K. 1210. It is of the reputed date A.D. 957, a grant made by King Edwy to the Duke Aelfheah of 10 hides *aet Boclande.*

The survey presents those difficulties which are customary in the case of grants, the boundaries of which either do not correspond, or correspond but partially, with modern boundaries. This present charter refers, not to the whole parish of Buckland, but to the E. and S.E. part of it; and thus many of the landmarks mentioned are not on boundaries existent at the present day.

Survey.

Owing to the difficulties of identification, it may be well to take all the landmarks before attempting to identify any one of them.

1. *Aerest Sprindles Ham hyrth to Boc Lande and eal Gama Feld to Boc Landes Gemaere*: 'First Sprindel's House belongs to Buckland and all . . . . Open Country to the Bounds of Buckland.'

2. *Of Lytlan Mores Heafde to Laurocan Beorge*: 'From the Head of the Little Swamp to Lark's Barrow.'

3. *Of* etc. *to Casan Thorne*: 'From Lark's Barrow to Casa's Thorntree.'

4. *Of* etc. *to Bradan Wege*: 'From Casa's Thorntree to Broad Way.'

5. *Of* etc. *and lang thara Heafod Aecera oth Fisceres Dene*: 'From Broad Way along the strips of Ploughland of the Headland as far as Fisher's Dean.'

6. *Of* etc. *to thare Maede*: 'From Fisher's Dean to the Mead.'

7. *Of* etc. *ut to Wasan*: 'From the Mead out to the Ouse.'

8. *Of* etc. *ut Ea*: 'From the Ouse out to the river.'

9. *Andlang Ea to Healh Were*: 'Along the River to the Weir of the Hollow.'

10. *Of* etc. *to than westran Withige*: 'From the Weir of the Hollow to the western Willowtree.'

11. *Of* etc. *to tham Yrth Lande*: 'From the Willowtree to the Ploughed Land.'

12. *Of* etc. *on thone Hig Weg*: 'From the Ploughed Land to the Hay Way.'

13. *Of* etc. *thurh Boc Land to Kynan Wylle on thone Heafod Aecer*: 'From the Hay Way through Buckland to (Kyna's ?) Spring to the Strip of Ploughland of the Headland.'

14. *Of* etc. *ut on thone Steort*: 'From the Strip of Ploughland of the Headland out to the Tongue of Land.'

15. *Of* etc. *on thone Yrnendan Mor*: 'From the Tongue of Land to the Running Swamp.'

16. *Of* etc. *on Aelfsiges Mor*: 'From the Running Swamp to Aelfsig's Swamp.'

The determination of most of these landmarks can only be conjectural.

Gamafeld of 1 is certainly Gainfield Farm (OM1) in the S.E. corner of the parish. *Wasa* of 7 is the Ouse Ditch. The name of this ditch or stream has completely vanished from the modern map, and is apparently unknown to-day within the parish itself. But it appears in the tithe award, and is clearly marked in the field names. It rises on the S.E. edge of the village near the church, and runs E.N.E. by Rectory Farm to Lower Newton Farm (both OM1).

Both *Gamafeld* and *Wasa* are names of considerable interest in Berkshire.

Gamafeld is the name of one of the Berkshire Hundreds of Saxon times, if, as I think, it is to be identified with the *Gamenefeld* which appears in the document included in the Abingdon Cartulary (Vol. II, p. 309). That document gives a list of the Abingdon lands in Berkshire divided under the heads of the Hundreds in which they are contained; and under *Gamenefeld* appear Shellingford, Longworth, and Charney. It is evident that the Hundred lay in this part of Berkshire, all round Buckland. Moreover, Skeat (Pl. N. Berks.) points out that the name only survives in a corrupted form. He thinks that it is derived from a personal name, *Gamel* or *Gamal*, derived from an old Saxon word *gamel* or *gamal* meaning 'old.' In the Berkshire Domesday the following places are mentioned as being in the Hundred: Littleworth, Buckland, Longworth, Charney, Shellingford, Pusey, Hinton (Waldrist), Duxford, and another place not identifiable. It will be seen on the map that Gainfield in Buckland lies near the centre of these land-units.

The name *Wasa* has been identified by some with the Isis. The name occurs in the Appleton, Fyfield, and *Earmundes Leah* (Bessilsleigh) charters, and in all these three refers to Appleton Brook.[41]

[41] See especially the notes on the Bessilsleigh charter.

Here in Buckland, as has been said above, the name Ouse Ditch is applied to the small stream of which we have spoken; and two fields about ¼ to ½ m. N.E. of the village are called Ouse Ditch. In the Saxon Chronicle the Yorkshire Ouse is called *Usa*. The Great Ouse is called by the same name in the chronicle of 1010, and *Wusa* in the chronicle of 905. There seems little reason to doubt that *Wase* or *Wasa*, *Usa* or *Use*, and *Wuse* or *Wusa*, are the same name, represented by the modern river name Ouse.

To return to 1, it does not look as if *Sprindles Ham* and *Gamafeld* were included in the boundary which follows. Gainfield in the S.E. corner of the parish is bounded on three sides by streams; and it is extremely improbable that any statement of its boundaries would have failed to mention them. No name resembling *Sprindles Ham* is to be found in the tithe award of the parish.

As to the land included in the boundary there must be considerable doubt. My impression is that *Gamafeld* and *Sprindlesham* are the S.E. part of the parish, and that the survey proper, which begins at 2, refers to the remainder of the E. part of the parish. On this assumption the following tentative account of the survey is founded.

The survey begins probably somewhere on the N. edge of this S.E. part of the parish; and the *Lytel Mor* of 2 may have been in the neighbourhood of Broadmoor Cottages (OM6), a short ½ m. S. of Mount Pleasant Farm (OM1). The name Broadmoor implies that there was some sort of a swamp in the neighbourhood in former times. The *Laurocan Beorh* may have left some reminiscence of its former existence in the field name Greenborough, which is just N. of Mount Pleasant Farm (OM1). The *Brad Weg* of 4 was probably on the line of the present high road to Faringdon, the actual point indicated being almost due S. of the village. *Fisceres Denn* of 5 is almost certainly the hollow in the village. The *Maed* of 6 was just E. of the village. The *Wasa* of 7 is, as has been said, the Ouse Ditch, a stream which, rising at the S.E. edge of the village, runs first N. and then E.N.E. to the neighbourhood of Lower Newton Farm (OM1), and then N. into a backwater of the Thames at a point about 1½ fur. E. of Tenfoot Bridge (OM1). This backwater of the Thames is the *Ea* of 8. The *Healh*

Were of 9 must have been at the N.E. corner of the parish on the above backwater about 3 fur. E. of Tenfoot Bridge (OM1). From there the By. of the grant must have run down the E. By. of the parish, and the Western Willow of 10 may have been on the By. E. of Lower Newton Farm (OM1). The *Yrthland* was probably a little S. of this; and the Hay Way of 12 may have been along the line of the path which comes from Hinton Waldrist to the corner of the parish By. at the N.E. angle of Pusey Common Wood (OM1). The spring of 13 may have been near the N.W. corner of the same wood. The *Steort* of 14 may have been the land between the stream which bounds Pusey Common Wood on the S., and the stream which flows through the park at Pusey. *Yrnende Mor* of 15 and *Aelfsiges Mor* of 16 were probably where the latter of these two streams crosses the Buckland By. due W. of Pusey House.

Field Names.

The field and local names of Buckland are very numerous, and some of them very interesting.

Of the four divisions of the parish Ragnall forms the N.W. part. S. of it, along the W. By., runs Barcot. The By. between the two runs W. from the middle of the W. side of Barcot Brake, the northernmost of the woods about Barcot House (OM1). Barcot extends S. from this line to a small wood at the re-entering angle on the S.W. By. of the parish. Carswell is a long narrow strip running from the N. to the S. of the parish, immed. E. of Ragnall and Barcot. Its E. By. begins on the Thames at Rush Weir (OM1), and follows field boundaries almost due S. to the wood called on the ordnance map Rivey Brake, the long narrow plantation a short ½ m. N. of Carswell House (OM1), along the E. side of which it passes. It then goes along the E. By. of the grounds of Carswell House; crosses the Faringdon road, and follows the field boundaries one field E. of Carswell Farm (OM1). It reaches the S. By. of the parish along the W. border of Peat Bottom Wood.

In the name Ragnall the second element is almost certainly *healh,* a hollow. The first may be a proper name, *Raga.* Barcot is probably Bere-cot, 'Barley Cottage.' Carswell is Caerswyll, 'Watercress Spring.'

In the N.E. part of the parish are two fields called Lammas Meadow, about ½ m. W. by N. of Rushy Weir (OM1). The name Lammas applied to meadows occurs somewhat frequently in Berkshire,—in Appleton, Abingdon, Cumnor, and Hungerford. It means probably a field which became available for pasture on Lammas Day.

Great Ground: ½ m. W. of Rushy Weir (OM1).

Coxe's Niat: Immed. S.W. of Rushy Weir. ME. *At ten igot,* 'at the Eyot.' It is on a large eyot of the Thames.

The Nyatt: ½ m. S.W. of Tadpole (OM1). See last. This name Niatt occurs also in the S. of Abingdon near the river.

Rushey Close: The little field at Rushey Weir (OM1). I suspect that Rushey and not Rushy is the true form of the name; and that it is not an adjective, but *Risc-ig,* 'Island of Rushes.'

Ham Meadow: 3 fur. S.E. of Tadpole (OM1).

Judging from the field-names the N. part of the parish W. of Tenfoot Bridge (OM1) seems to have been called Pudlake. Probably Pudd-lacu, 'Ditch Stream.' The land is traversed in various directions by large ditches or backwaters of the Thames.

Westward Gore, Eastward Gore: Two fields about ½ m. E. by S. of Buckland Marsh. *Gara,* a triangular piece of ploughland.

Rough Holm: Immed. S. of Carswell Marsh. 'Holm,' which means flat land near water, does not, so far as I know, occur elsewhere in field-names in Berkshire.

Cross Lands: Narrow field ¼ m. S.S.E. of Carswell Marsh (OM1). Land which runs at right angles to the line of the strips of some neighbouring ploughland.

Times Ground: Immed. S. of last.

Picked Mead: Immed. S. of last. Field with an acute angle.

Rithy Ground, The Rithy: The latter is the name of the wood called, probably mistakenly, Rivey Copse in OM. It is ¼ m. N. of Carswell House (OM1). *Rithig,* a small stream.

Blacklands Ground: ¼ m. S.E. of Carswell Marsh (OM1). May refer to the colour of the soil; but more often refers to its badness.

Backamwell Piece: W. of the fishpond in Buckland Park, and between the edge of the park and the road running N. to Tadpole (OM1).

Church Headlands: Immed. N.W. of Rectory Farm (OM1).

Berill Ground: ¼ m. W. of Lower Newton Farm (OM1).

Dampool: The field ¼ m. E. of the church.

The Heggy: On the S.E. edge of the village, 1 fur. N.E. of Summerside (OM1).

Portway: The Faringdon road.

Greenborough: Immed. N. of Mount Pleasant Farm (OM1). see *Laurocan Beorh* of the charter.

The Packway: The road to Stanford-in-the-Vale.

Chantrey Gate Ground: In the extreme S.E. corner of the parish, just N. of the road.

CHARNEY BASSETT.

Charney Bassett is about halfway between Faringdon and Wantage.

Charter.

B. 1035, K. 1214, is a charter of the reputed date A.D. 958, whereby King Edwy grants to Keneric 2 hides of land *aet Cern.* The survey is as follows:—

1. *Aerest thaere Landscore Broc scyt on Cern*: 'First where Boundary Brook runs into Cern (stream).'

2. *Thonen,* etc., *on thaet aenlipe Ellyn*: 'Then from Boundary Brook to the single Eldertree.'

3. *Thonne,* etc., *on Hodduces Hancgran*: 'Then from the single Eldertree to Hodduc's Hanging Wood.'

4. *Of,* etc., *on tha aenlypan Ac*: 'From Hodduc's Hanging Wood to the single Oaktree.'

5. *Of,* etc., *on thaene Hearapod*: 'From the Oaktree to the Highway.'

6. *Thonon andlang Hearpodes oth there Thorn*: 'Then along the Highway as far as the Thorntree.'

7. *Of,* etc., *on Aniges Ham*: 'From the Thorntree to the Enclosure of Waterhen Island (Hanney).'

8. *Of Haniges Hamme on Cern*: 'From the Enclosure of Waterhen Island to Cern.'

9. *Of*, etc., *on thone Broc* : 'From Cern to the Brook.'

10. *Of*, etc., *on Haethennan Byriels* : 'From the Brook to the Heathen Burialplaces.'

11. *Of*, etc., *on Heath Dune on Stod lege Get* : From the Heathen Burialplace to Heath Down to the Gate of the Lea of the Horsefold.'

12. *Of*, etc., *on thone Broc* : 'From the Gate to the Brook.'

13. *Andlang Broces eft on Cern* : 'Along the Brook once more to Cern.'

The grant is a small one, only 2 hides. If the whole parish represents, as it probably does, an original 10 hides, then this grant is about one-fifth of the whole. But it is quite impossible to follow the points in detail. I am, as a fact, very doubtful whether this is a charter of Charney Bassett at all. I am inclined to think that it is of Cerney, near Cirencester. The only landmark which in any way suggests Charney is the *Landscore Broc* of 1. This might possibly be the Land Brook (OM1) which, coming from the S.W., forms part of the S.E. By. of the parish. But this runs into the Ock, and, that being the case, it is impossible to identify the *Cern* into which this brook is said to flow. Also the other landmarks of the survey are not identifiable. However, I have given the translation of the document, in case it may help some future enquirer to solve the question.

Field Names.

Bagmore Field : 3 fur. S. by W. of the village. This name is found in Balking and Shellingford. It is the *Baccan Mor*, Bacca's Fen, of the Ashbury and Shellingford charters. It is evident that it was an extensive area of swampy ground which stretched for several miles along the course of the upper Ock.

Minmere Barn : So called in the OM. Probably Minmoor. This name is found in Fyfield, and there represents a *Maene Mor*, 'Common Fen,' of the Fyfield charter, *i.e.* a fen in which the various holders in the parish had rights.

The Severals : Immed. E.S.E. of the village. Land held as private property.

Nightall Ground : 1 fur. E.N.E. of Gooseywick Farm (OM1).

Hilly Bars : About ¼ m. due S. of village.

Southeye Mead: 3 fur. S.E. of village, just S. of the Ock. *Suth Ig*, 'South Island.'

Great Bars: About ½ m. due S. of village.

Great Mithey: 5 fur. S. of village, on S. By. The second part of the name is almost certainly *Ig*, 'island.'

Cherbury Camp is in the N. of the parish.

CHIEVELEY AND PEASEMORE.

Chieveley is a parish situated about 5 m. N. of Newbury. The area of the parish is 5,328 acres. It is thus a parish of a size much greater than that of the ordinary Berkshire parish, where an area of 2,000 acres is large, and an area greater than that unusual. The parish was at the time that the tithe award was made, in the earlier half of the nineteenth century, a collection of ecclesiastical areas. There was the mother parish of Chieveley itself; there was the chapelry of Oare, and the tithing of Snelsmore, together with the two districts of Curridge (or Courage) and Bradley Court, the ecclesiastical status of which is not specified in the tithe award.

These divisions originate in the secular arrangements of AS. times, when each of them was a separate land-unit. There survive separate charters of Chieveley (including Peasemore); of Oare, *i.e.* Bradley Court; and of Courage. The hidage of the grants is Chieveley 25, Courage 5, and Oare 10. Chieveley is either the subject of, or is referred to in, various charters, viz. B. 892, K. 430, and B. 1171, K. 1254. The former of these gives a survey of the bounds of Chieveley and Peasemore.

It records the grant of these lands at the reputed date 951 by King Edred to the thegn Wulfric. The area is stated as consisting of 'XXV mansas ('hides') cum pascua quae in quodam monte habetur.' Where this 'pascua' is is not stated. Is it a reference to Peasemore?

Survey of Chieveley and Peasemore.

1. *Aerest of Catbeorge andlang Weges on Athelunes Thorn*: 'First from Cat Barrow along the Way to Athulf's[42] Thorntree.' The Cat Barrow is mentioned in the Stanmore

[42] This *Athelunes Thorn* is undoubtedly the *Athulfes Thorn* of the Stanmore (Beedon) charter; and I prefer the reading of that charter.

(Beedon) charter, and the cross reference shows that it was undoubtedly at the extreme N. point of Peasemore parish, about 3 fur. N.N.E. of Wilkin's Barn (OM1). The *Weg* is the old track which runs down the E. By. of Peasemore, the Old Street Lane of the tithe award.[43] The Thorntree, as the cross reference in the Stanmore charter shows, must have been on the E. By. of Peasemore, not very far S. of the *Catbeorh*.

2. *Thonon andlang Weges on Seal Hangran estweardne*: 'Then along the Way to the east side of the Hanging Wood of Sallowtrees.' The survey continues S. along Old Street Lane. The wood must have been somewhere on the E. By. of Peasemore, N. of the tumulus (OM1).

3. *Thonon andlang Weges on tha Byrgelsas*: 'Then along the Way to the Burialplaces.' This must refer to the tumulus (OM1) on the E. By. of Peasemore.

4. *Thonne andlang Byden haema Gemaeres on the Haran Apoldre*: 'Then along the boundary of the people of Beedon to the Hoar Appletree.' This reference shows pretty clearly that, at the time this survey was made, Beedon and Stanmore were regarded as two separate land-units. The landmark, like other landmarks of the same type, carries the By. all along the common By. between the land granted by this charter and the lands of Beedon. It begins at some point not far S. of the tumulus above mentioned. It runs S. till it meets the N.W. corner of Chieveley parish about 1½ fur. E. of Gidley Farm (OM1). Then it turns E. along the S. By. of Beedon and N. By. of Chieveley to that angle in the By. about 3 fur. N.E. of Green's Farm (OM1), where the old By. of Oare[44] begins. Here must have stood the *Har Apuldor*.

5. *Thonon on Orhaema Gemaere*: 'Then to the boundary of the people of Oare.' This is a landmark of the same type as the last, *i.e.* it carries the survey all along the Oare By. in so far as it coincides with the By. of this grant.[45]

[43] For details of this most interesting but most puzzling road, see *Arch. Journ.*, LXXV, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Berkshire,' Road 45, p. 138.

[44] See the charter of Oare later.

[45] The old Oare By. ran as follows: From the angle of the Chieveley By. mentioned by a field hedge to Browndown Farm (called Broomdown in OM1). Thence 1 fur. S.E. to the road. S. down the road 3½ fur. to where the road from Downend (OM1) comes in from the W. Then E. 150 yds. along footpath. Then S.E., first along a stream, and then along the W. side of Bradleyhome Wood and the N.E. side of Priorscourt Wood, and

The landmark carries the survey to the street of the village of Hermitage, about 50 yds. N.N.W. of the church.

6. *Andlang thaes Gemaeres on Ciltewudes Gemaere to than Stane*: 'Along the Boundary to the Boundary of (Cold ?) Wood to the Stone.' I do not know the meaning of *cilt* in *Ciltewudu;* but there can be little doubt that *Ciltewudu* corresponds to the modern Cold Ash. The Chieveley By. does not meet the Cold Ash By. till about ½ m. S. of Hermitage at a point about 250 yds. N.N.W. of Grimsbury Farm (OM1); but I think that that is implied by the somewhat curious wording of the landmark. But the landmark carries the By. along the common By. between Chieveley and Coldash, for the next landmark describes the By. as running W., *i.e.* along the S. By. of Chieveley. The Stone must therefore have been at the S.E. angle of Chieveley parish.

7. *Thonon west andlang Weges to than Haecce*: 'Then west along the Way to the Hatchgate.' The last few landmarks have been of a large and general character. From this point onward, however, the survey is very detailed.

From the S.E. corner of the parish the modern By., turning W., follows for about 150 yds. a by-road. This is no doubt along the line of the *Weg* here mentioned; and the Hatchgate must have been where the By. leaves this road, about 200 yds. W. of Fisher's Lane Crossing (OM6).

8. *Thonon andlang Gemaeres to then Crundle*: 'Then along the Balk to the Stonepit.' The By. runs S. from the last landmark for a short distance. The Stonepit must have been on the S. By. a short 3 fur. W. of Fisher's Farm (OM1) in Cold Ash.

9. *Thonon andlang Gemaeres to than othrum Crundle*: 'Then along the Balk to the other Stonepit.' Landmarks come very thickly hereabouts, and their determination is at best conjectural; but it is probable that this second stonepit was at the next bend in the S. By., about 400 yds N.N.W. of Grange Farm.

still S.W. along hedge line to the S. end of the small wood called Baker's Row. Then S. 100 yds. to the road from Priors Court to Hermitage. Then E.S.E. for ¼ m. along that road. Then continuing in the same direction, but leaving the line of road, through the small wood known as Doctor's Row and through Meetinghouse Copse to the street of Hermitage about 50 or 60 yds. N.N.W. of the church.

10. *Thonon to than Won Stocce*: 'Then to the Crooked Stake.' Probably at the next bend in the By. 400 yds. W.N.W. of Grange Farm (OM1).

11. *And thaer to Wuda*: 'and then to the Wood.' Probably at the re-entering angle of the By. on the S. edge of Snelsmore East Common (OM1).

12. *Thonon on tha Syrfan*: 'Then to the Service-tree.' This stood probably at the angle in the S. By. 1 m. W. of Grange Farm (OM1).

13. *Thonon ofer Hean Hrycg*: 'Then over High Ridge.' This is the ridge on which Snelsmore East Common stands (OM1). The part of the By. to which reference is made seems to be that which runs S. on the edge of the Common, and runs along the ridge.

14. *Thonon on thaes Cinges Hagan*: 'Then to the King's Hedge (Game Enclosure).' This ran probably through the S.W. part of Snelsmore East Common (OM1).

15. *Thonne thaer west andlang Hagan on Hnaefleage suthewearde*: 'Then west along the Hedge to the south side of (Cup ?) Lea.' This Lea was possibly named from its lying in the hollow which lies W. of Snelsmore East Common (OM1).

16. *Thonon andlang Hagan to tham Baece*: 'Then along the hedge to the intermittent Stream.' This stream must have run down the hollow at the S.W. corner of the parish, about ½ m. S.S.W. of Arlington Manor (OM1).

17. *Of*, etc., *thaer north ut on thone Lytlan Haethfeld*: 'From the intermittent stream north out to the Little Open Heath.' The survey now turns N. up the W. By. The heath must have been on the site of the woodland S.W. of Arlington Manor (OM1).

18. *Thonon andlang Weges be Winterburninga Gemaere be westan thaere Ealdan Byrig on thone Stanihtan Weg to tham Stan Cystlun*: 'Then along the Way by the Boundary of the people of Winterbourne by the Old Camp to the Stony Way to the (Cromlech ?).' The *Weg* must have been a forerunner of the road which now runs near the W. By. to the W. of Arlington Manor (OM1). The By. begins to coincide with that of Winterbourne at a point about ¼ m. S.W. of Arlington Manor (OM1). The Old Camp is marked (OM1) in the wood at Totterdown (OM1). It is called Auberry in the tithe award, which

is a direct descendant of the Saxon name. The Stony Way was on the line of the road which runs up by Bussock (OM1). The Cromlech (?) must have been at the angle in the By. ½ m. N. of Bussock (OM1).

19. *Thonon on tha Andheafda*: 'Then to the Corner Headland.' This must have been at the next bend in the By.

20. *Thonne thaer west on thone Burnan butan six Aeceru*: 'Then west to the Bourne round six strips of Ploughland.' The Bourne is the Winterbourne from which the village of Winterbourne takes its name. A short stretch of the By. runs west to meet it at a point about 350 yds. S. of Ogdown Barn (OM1).

21. *Thonne thaer north an furlang*: 'Then north for one furlong.' The By. runs N. for about a furlong up the bourne.

22. *Thonne thaer west ofer tha twegan Beorgas to tham Hearpothe*: 'Then west over the Two Barrows to the Highway.' The Barrows have vanished; but they must have been close to Ogdown Barn (OM1). The Highway is now represented by the road which runs along the W. By. N. of Ogdown Barn.

23. *North andlang Herpothes on Bradan Ford*: 'North along the Highway to Broad Ford.' As the By. is described as turning W. at the next point, there is no question but that the Broad Ford was the ford marked (OM6) at Hazelhanger Farm (OM1).

24. *Thaer west andlang Burn Stowe*[46] *to Ibban Stane*: 'Then west along the Place (?) of the Bourne to Ibba's Stone.' The Chieveley By. turns W., as noted in the survey, at Hazelhanger Farm (OM1). The Bourne referred to runs along the S. side of Chapel Wood (OM1); and the *Burnstow*, whatever it was, must have been on the By. near that wood. The *Ibban Stan* must have been at the extreme S.W. corner of the parish on the Wantage-Newbury road.

25. *Thonne thaer east andlang Weges on Standene*: 'Then east along the way to Stone Dean.' The reversal of the orientation between this and the last point is accounted for by the fact that the By. almost doubles back on itself at the S.W. corner of the parish. *Standene* is the little valley a furlong N.

[46] Various instances and associations of *stow* as used in the charters suggest that it meant a place to which some sort of sanctity was attached. But this does not explain the frequent association of the term with *burna*, a 'bourne.'

of Chapel Wood (OM1). The way or track has no modern representative.

26. *Thonon west to tham Wyrtwalan*: 'Then west to the lower side of the wood.' The By. turns W. just N. of *Standene*. The wood must have been on the site of Prior's Wood (OM6), the small wood a long ¼ m. E. of Chapel Farm (OM1).

27. *Thonon north to Sceaphammas*: 'Then north to Sheep Crofts.' From Prior's Wood the By. runs N. for 1½ fur. to the next angle, where the Sheepcrofts must have been.

28. *Thonon on gerihta thaer Tun Wegas ut sceotath*: 'Then straight on to where the Farm Ways run out.' Probably on the line of the road which crosses the W. By. of Peasemore N. of Hill Green (OM1).

29. *Thonon on gerihta to thaere Haran Apoldre*: 'Then straight to the Hoar Appletree.' Probably at the bend in the W. By. due W. of Peasemore village.

30. *Of*, etc., *thurh thone Tun to than Ruwan Crundle*: 'From the Hoar Appletree through the Farm to the Rough Stonepit.' The *Crundel* is probably the *Buccan Crundel* of the Lechampstead charter. If so it was just about the S.E. corner of Eastley Copse (OM1). The farm must have stood somewhere outside the north-western outskirts of Peasemore village.

31. *Thonon andlang Gemaeres on thone Lytlan Beorh*: 'Then along the Balk to the Little Barrow.'

32. *Of*, etc., *andlang Gemaeres on Hrycg Weg*: 'From the Little Barrow along the Balk to the Ridgway.'

33. *Andlang Hrycgweges oth Catmeres Gemaere*: 'Along the Ridgeway as far as the Boundary of Catmore.'

34. *Thonne thaer east andlang Gemaeres on Puttan Pyt*: 'Then east along the Balk to Putta's Pit.'

35. *Of*, etc., *andlang Gemaeres eft on Catbeorh*: 'From the Pit along the Balk once more to Cat Barrow.'

Hitherto the landmarks of this very remarkable Saxon survey have not presented any great difficulty, owing to the accuracy with which the survey was originally made, and also to the survival of the pre-Conquest boundary, even in minute detail, to the present day. But in these last landmarks there are present various difficulties. The chief difficulty is the *Hrycg Weg* of 32. I think that it must be the road running S.E. from Lilley (OM1); and, that, though it does not follow a watershed, it

is an alternative route of the great Reading Ridgeway[47] just N. of it.

Mules Dun is probably Rough Down (see Roughdown Barn, OM1); and the Little Barrow was probably at the corner of the parish at Brightwalton Holt (OM1). The *Gemaere* of 32 must have run up the W. By. from Brightwalton Holt to Lilley. The part of the *Hrycgweg* referred to in 33 would be the 3 furlongs of road running along the N. By. of Peasemore E.S.E. from Lilley. It is probable that the *Catmeres Gemaere* of 34 refers, not to the boundary of the Catmore land-unit, but to the balks of ploughlands belonging to it. These balks followed part of the present N. By. of Peasemore. *Putten Pyt* may have been at the angle of the By. a furlong N.W. of Wilkin's Barn (OM1). For Catbeorh of 35 see 1.

The Oare Charter.

B. 1225, K. 1263 is a charter of the reputed date, A.D. 968, whereby King Edgar grants to Abingdon Abbey 10 hides *aet Oran* The survey attached to the charter is not of the whole of Oare, but of the northern part of it known as Bradley. This raises the question whether another survey of the S. part of the land-unit has been lost, for, taking the average acreage per hide of these down parishes of Berkshire, it is impossible to suppose that the lands of Bradley alone were reckoned at 10 hides.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Wintermere andlang Riht Gemaeres on Haer Graf*: 'First from the Winter Pond (*i.e.* a pond which only contained water in winter), along the Straight Balk to Hare Grove.' In the Stanmore (Beedon) charter this grove is called *Haran Grafas*. Hence the translation here given.

The landmarks of the survey are, with the exception of this *Haer Graf*, not determinable with certainty. But the survey seems to be of that unusual type in which the landmarks are taken against, not with, the clock. *Wintermere* was probably a pond at the northernmost point of Chieveley parish about 1½ fur. S.S.E. of Common Farm (OM1) in Beedon. The Straight Balk ran S.S.W. from this point to what appears from the cross reference of the Stanmore charter to be the position of

[47] For this road, see 'Ancient Highways of Berkshire' in *Arch. Journ.*, LXXV, 1918, Road 44, p. 137.

the Hare Grove, which was at the angle of the parish By. about 3 fur. S. by E. of Common Farm.[48]

2. *Thonan andlang Hagan ut thurht Bradan Lea*: 'Then along the Hedge (Game Enclosure) out through Broad Lea (Bradley).' The reference is obviously to the lands near the modern Bradley Court (OM1). The *Haga* must have run down the old W. By. of Oare[49] to a point somewhere near Bradley Court.

3. *Th' on tha Heofd Stocces*: 'Then to the Stakes at the Headland of the Ploughland.' These must have stood on the W. By. of Oare somewhere W. of Bradley Court.

4. *Thonan on Weal Cotes Leahe morth wearde*: 'Then to the north side of the Lea of the Cottage by the Wall.' This lea was probably on the S. side of Bradley Park (OM1).

5. *Thonan andlang Hagan on Sandan Dene*: 'Then along the Hedge (Game Enclosure) to Sand Dean.' This is the hollow about 3 fur. E. by S. of Bradley Court (OM1). The road which crosses it is called Sandy Lane; and a small wood in it is called Sandy Row.

6. *Thonon on Bysceopes Weg*: 'Then to the Bishop's Way.' I do not think that there is much doubt that this is a way or track which was the forerunner of the road which traverses this N. part of Oare from end to end, running from Oare village along the W. side of Oareborough Hill, to the northernmost point of the parish. But the present road has been made on a line W. of the old track.

7. *Andlang Weges eft on Winter Maere* (read *Mere*): See 1.

The Curridge Charter.

B. 900, K. 1169 is a charter of the reputed date, A.D. 953, which records the grant of 5 hides at *Cusanricge* by King Eadred to the thegn Aelfric.

Survey.

As, owing to the nature of the landmarks given, I cannot solve the topography of the survey, I shall merely give the

[48] Hare Grove may seem a somewhat curious name. I have come across it more than once in the charters. Recently, in examining the field-names of Worcestershire, I have come across more than one instance of small copses called by some such name as Hare Enclosure, pointing to the fact that small woods were reserved as sanctuaries for hares.

[49] For this Oare By see note on p. .

translation of it, and a description of the bounds of Curridge as given in the tithe award, in the hope that they may help some other enquirer to do what I have not been able to do myself.

1. First to the Boundary Way. 2. Along the Boundary Way to the Hedge. 3. Along the Hedge to the Hoar Thorntrees. 4. From the Thorntrees to Cyneah's Tree. 5. Then along the Highway to Green Dean. 6. Then along the Old Way to Flax Lea. 7. Then along the Hedge to the Stonepit. 8. Then over the Ridge once more to the Boundary Way.

Boundaries of Curridge.

From the lodge at the S.W. corner of the park at Prior's Court (OM1) N. along the W. side of the park to the northernmost point of it. Then S.E. along the N.E. edge of that park, and along a field hedge to a point ¼ m. due E. of Prior's Court Farm (OM1). Then S. by W. for 100 yds. to the road from Prior's Court to Hermitage. Then E.S.E. along that road for ¼ m. Then E. by S. to a point in the street of Hermitage about 60 yds. N. by W. of the church, where it meets the modern Chieveley By. It follows that By. S. to its S.E. corner, and then the S. By. of Chieveley as far as the re-entering angle ¼ m. S. by E. of Oaklands (OM1). Thence N.N.E. for 200 yds. Thence N.N.W. leaving the house at Oaklands a few yds. to the W. Then still N.N.W. to a point about 2½ fur. almost due S. of Sevenacres (OM1). Thence along field hedges parallel with the Abingdon-Newbury road, always leaving one field's breadth between it and the road, to the road to Hermitage 1 fur. W. of the lodge at Prior's Court (OM1). Then E. along the road to the aforesaid lodge.

Field Names of Chieveley.

Moulding's Stile Pightle: On N. By. ¼ m. N.N.W. of Green's Farm (OM1). Pightle (variant Piddle), a small enclosure.

Picked Home Ground: Immed. W. of Green's Farm (OM1). 'Picked' (variant Peaked), an acure angle.

Bardown: ¼ m. S.E. of Green's Farm (OM1).

Rayerstane Pightle: E. of last, between it an the road. Rayerstane is probably a rubbing stone for cattle.

World Lands: 500 yds. S.S.E. of Broomdown Farm (OM1).

Oareborough Hill (OM1): Suggests the site of a camp, a suggestion supported by the fact that the field immed. N.E. of it in Hampstead Norris parish is called Great Dyche Field.

Oakingham Hill: 3½ fur. N.N.W. of Bradley Court (OM1).

Hollybush Hyle and Lower and Upper Dene: On E. By. 4½ fur. E. of Oareborough Hill. 'Hyle' means 'heap.'

Knowl Hill: The present site of Handley Plantation, 5 fur. E. of Bradley Court (OM1).

Windhorn: ¼ m. W. by S. of Oare church.

Pitfield: N.W. of the N. end of Chieveley village.

Sowberry: 1 fur. W. of Chieveley church. 'Enclosure for pigs.'

Radlands: 1½ fur. E. of Horsemoor (OM1). Probably 'Red Lands.'

Harrington Field: ¼ m. due S. of last.

Witchpit Ground: 500 yds. S. of Horsemoor (OM1).

Mancroft: 1½ fur. S. by W. of Sevenacres (OM1).

Stubb Furlong: ¼ m. S.E. of Sevenacres (OM1). AS. *Styb*, 'stump.'

Langlands: 2½ fur. S. of Snelsmore Farm (OM1). 'Long Lands.'

Great Ground: Immed. S.E. of last; on opposite side of road.

Lankets: Immed. N. of Snelsmore East Common (OM1). Seems to be a variant of linchets, 'little lynches.'

Blackamoor Copse: 1 fur. S.E. of Oaklands (OM1). AS. *Blaec Mor*, 'Black Swamp.'

Long Breach: ¼ m. E. of Prior's Court Farm (OM1). Implies land recently broken up for cultivation.

Copped Hall Gorse: Now Copyhold Copse. 1½ fur. N.W. of Copyhold Farm (OM1).

Hawkridge Field: ½ m. E.S.E. of Prior's Court Farm (OM1).

Upper and Lower Backet Fields: 3 fur. S. of Curridge Farm (OM1).

Field Names of Peasemore.

Hurmoors: N. By. ½ m. W. by S. of Wilkin's Barn.

Shaw: Small plantation 3 fur. S.W. of Wilkin's Barn (OM1).

Ford Down Bottom: Immed S. of last.

Long Breach : The Breach. Two fields immed. N.W. of Heath Barn (OM1).

Ell Piece : 250 yds. S.S.E. of Freelands (OM1).

Stockwell Piece : 3 fur. E.S.E. of Freelands (OM1). *Stocc-wyll,* ' Stake Spring.'

The Belchers : 500 yds. S.S.E. of Freelands (OM1).

Mackerill Close. ¼ m. S.E. of Roughdown Farm (OM1).

Cullimore Field : ¼ m. W.N.W. of Mell Green (OM1).

Crabtree Piece and The Hearn : Immed. E. of Mell Green (OM1). Probably *Hyrne,* ' corner.'

Gidley Farm (OM1) : *Gyddan Leah,* ' Gydda's Lea.' Cf. *Gyd-dan Denu,* ' Gydda's Dean,' of the Leckhampstead charter.

Worm Down : Immed. N.E. of Chapel Wood (OM1).

Upper Barlands, Barlands, Lower Barlands : All on or near E. By. between the tumulus (OM1) and Heath Barn (OM1).

Hailey Copse (OM1) : *Heg-leah,* ' Lea of the Hedge.'

(*To be continued.*)

Notes and Queries

Replies.

Reply to Query (Vol. xxvii, No. 1) re Old Armorial Glass Windows.—If it be true, as I am on good authority informed, that James I (not James II) converted that portion of the Upper Icknield Way which runs from Lowbury Hill to what is known as Kingstanding Hill into a race course, and that Kingstanding Hill was the natural grand stand where that monarch and his Court viewed the sport, there can be little doubt that there was a Royal residence somewhere handy. Might this have been at Foxhill Farm, Didcot—a quite convenient spot—where the diamond-shaped panes of glass with the Rose of England and the Thistle of Scotland, now in the Board Room at Paddington, were discovered?—Wyfold Court, 18th March, 1923.

From whom did the Government purchase the land upon which the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is built?—Miles, c/o Editor.

Ivy on Ancient Buildings

We are requested to call attention to the following letter from Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., R.A.

Sir,—May I be allowed to add my protest to those that have already appeared in your columns against the extravagant encouragement of creepers on old buildings? Oxford, as your correspondents point out, has suffered from this fashion seriously, many of its architectural features being disguised by ivy and Virginia creeper, so that their details are indistinguishable.

But besides the impropriety of hiding what was meant to be seen, I would insist on the mischief which vegetation may do, and does in many cases, to old walls. Ivy is perhaps the most dangerous, if the most beautiful, of the enemies to be guarded against. It finds its way into the smallest crevice, spreads inside, eats out the mortar, replaces it by a layer of vegetable mould, and by its growth disturbs the construction. I have heard of harm being done in the same way by Virginia creeper, though I have not observed it myself. Smaller vegetation, which might be thought harmless, will also work ruin: wallflowers, and even such small herbs as pellitory, will pull masonry to pieces. I remember having to reset nearly the whole facing of the tower of Christchurch Priory, which had been forced off its bed an inch or more by small herbs of apparently the most innocent character, while in other parts of the building large cavities had been formed and filled by brambles and other vegetation of a larger growth. I remember, when repairing the steeple of St. Mary's Church at Oxford, finding a young elder and a small mulberry growing in the joints of the masonry, which are now flourishing in my garden. Nothing can resist the disruptive force of vegetation in stonework.

There is no reason why the banishment of these dangerous growths need strip our walls bare. They can be decked with roses, jessamine, wistaria, and a hundred other climbing plants that do no harm, and admit of training and trimming, so as not to disguise or hide what one would wish to leave exposed to view.—Your obedient servant,

Thomas G. Jackson.

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